

SENATE RATIFIES PRESIDENT WILSON'S ACTION 13 VOTES AGAINST FIVE!

Wu Ting-fang and Chen Chin-tao in Cabinet Session Favor Break with Germany!

WESTERN-TUTORED CHINESE MINISTERS AGAINST GERMANY

Favor Rupture; Held Back
By Old School, Who
Are in Majority

PREMIER CAUTIOUS

Chen Chin-tao, Wu Ting-fang, Kuo Chung-hsiu
Lead Pro-Allies

NOTE IS PROBABLE

To Deprecate Kaiser's Policy
And Advise Its
Withdrawal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, February 8.—Up to the present, China has not replied to the American Note inviting her to follow the example of America and break off diplomatic relations with Germany.

The probable attitude of China is almost the sole topic in Peking. Nearly all the western-educated Chinese favor a rupture, but the old school officials, who control the Government, at present show no similar enthusiasm.

It is reported that the Chinese are divided into two camps, one favoring an immediate rupture with Germany, which includes Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Kuo Chung-hsiu; the other, which prefers to await developments, includes Premier Tuan Chi-jui, Chen Pi-kuang and Fan Yuan-lin.

There are indications that China, before definitely deciding on a course of action, will address a Note to Germany, deprecating ruthless submarine warfare and advising the withdrawal of Germany's declaration. Matters such as participation in the peace conference, the revision of treaties after the war and also financial considerations, including cancellation of the German share of the Boxer indemnity, will undoubtedly influence the final decision of the Chinese Government.

Admiral Sah Is to Watch German Ships in Shanghai

The Sinwampo reports: Premier Tuan Chi-jui, Fan Yuan-lin, the Acting Minister for Home Affairs, Chen Pi-kuang, the Minister of the Navy, Hsu Shih-chang, Liang Chieh-shao and Hsiung Hsi-lin hold the view that China should delay announcement of her attitude with regard to Germany for the present.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Chen Chin-tao, the Minister for Finance, and Kuo Chung-hsiu, the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, as well as Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Wang Chung-wei, maintain that China should take up the same attitude as the U. S.

The House of Representatives has asked Premier Tuan Chi-jui and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to attend the House on February 8 to report upon the measures taken after the rupture of the relations of the U. S. and Germany.

The Peking Government has decided that the following measures shall be carried out:—

1.—The Department of the Navy should send warships to Woosung to maintain neutrality.

2.—The Cabinet should wire all the provinces to instruct the people not to have any arbitrary discussion about the relations between the U. S. and Germany.

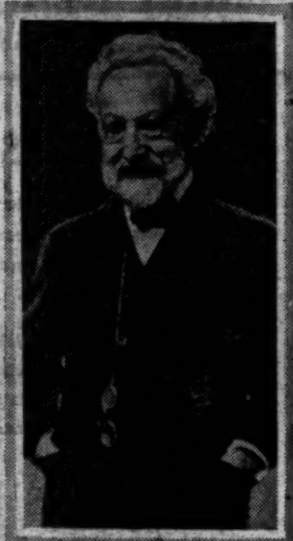
3.—To strictly prohibit any leakage of secrets from the Waichiao.

4.—The authorities who are well acquainted with foreign affairs should be convened to attend to the conference on foreign affairs.

The Department of the Navy has wired to Admiral Liu, the Commander of the 1st squadron, to station the Haichi and the Haiyung at Woosung.

(Continued on Page 2)

World Needs Control Of Births—Dr. Jacobi



DR. ABRAHAM JACOBI.

New York, Jan. 2.—Dr. Abraham Jacobi, the distinguished physician, is in favor of birth control and has stated so publicly. In a recent address before a meeting of the Medical Association of the County of New York, Dr. Jacobi stated that in his opinion the world needs birth control, but he would have this control properly supervised by competent authorities.

Belgians May Starve If Relief Ships Are Delayed for a Week

Danish Vessel With Maize For Commission Is Believed To Have Been Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 6.—Eight ships chartered by the Belgian Relief Commission are now at sea, while thirty are held up in various ports. Should they be delayed another week, many people in Belgium and the north of France will starve.

The Danish steamer Lars Kruse (1,460 tons) is believed to have been sunk. She carried a cargo of maize for the Belgian Relief Commission and her sinking would be contrary to the assurance given by Germany, to the American and Spanish Ministers at Brussels, that Belgian relief-ships would not be interfered with.

Deadlock Results In Cotton Dispute

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 6.—A conference of employers and cotton-spinners, at Manchester, yesterday, considered the spinners' demand for a twenty per cent advance of wages. The employers offered an advance of ten per cent, which the operatives, representing 50,000 workers, declined. It is believed that the dispute will be referred to the committee on production.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.E. s.s. Poltava... Feb. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Saito M. Feb. 10
Per C.M. s.s. China... Feb. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Feb. 12
Per R.M.S. Montevideo... Feb. 13
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China... Feb. 10
Per R.M.S. Montevideo... Feb. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Feb. 13
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Asia Feb. 17
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Mar. 1
Per P.M. s.s. Venetia... Mar. 4
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Feb. 11
Per M.M. s.s. Cordillera Feb. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 25
Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due here on or about tomorrow, per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru.
The Canadian mail of January 25 is due here on February 13. Left Kobe at 7 p.m. yesterday, per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia.

9 GERMAN VESSELS IN HONOLULU DOCK MADE UNWORKABLE

Boilers Wrecked; Crews
Put Under Arrest And
Ships Guarded

MANILA CAREFUL

Navy Takes Charge Of Sev-
enteen Merchantmen, Af-
ter Sailors Removed

HOLD H. A. LINERS

Sentries Round Interned
Boats At Puerto Rico;
Guardship Ready

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 7.—Nine German vessels at Honolulu have been disabled and their boilers wrecked. The crews have been arrested and the vessels are under guard.

Washington, February 6.—The naval officials at Manila have taken charge of seventeen German merchantmen and their crews have been removed.

Puerto Rico, February 6.—Nine German vessels at Puerto Rico have been disabled and their boilers wrecked. The crews have been arrested and the vessels are under guard.

GOVERNMENT BUYS UP ALL SURPLUS OPIUM

Signs Agreement Which Ter-
minates Foreign Business
After March 31

We are officially informed that, in order that the trade in foreign opium may definitely cease on March 31 next, the Chinese Government has entered into an agreement with the opium merchants, through Vice-President Feng Kuochang, to purchase and use exclusively for medicinal purposes the residue of the stocks of foreign opium existing on the above date. The result of this agreement will be that, after March 31, the Opium Combine will be dissolved.

72 Americans From Yarrowdale Released

Sixty-Six Sailors From Three
Norwegian Ships Also Set
At Liberty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 6.—The Vossische Zeitung says that seventy-two Americans who were taken prisoners on board the British steamer Yarrowdale have been released, on declaring that they were not aware, when they joined the vessel, that she was an armed merchantman, which are regarded by Germany as war-ships.

Vigo, February 6.—The survivors landed from a Dutch ship, mentioned yesterday, are not from Brazil, but comprised eighty-nine of the crew and seven passengers from the British s.s. Port Adelaide, the Captain of which was taken prisoner by the submarine and sixty-six seamen from three Norwegian ships.

BRITISH HOPEFULNESS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 7.—In the House of Commons, today, Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux declared that there was every reason to hope that the same success attending the destruction of Zepplins was in a fair way to being realized in counter-acting submarines.

SCANDINAVIA JOINS TO REQUEST STOP TO FRIGHTFULNESS

Sweden, However, Won't
Follow Example Set By
United States

A BRAZILIAN NOTE

Republic Will Hold Teutons
Responsible For Any In-
jury To Traders

BOLIVIA SUPPORTS

Uruguay Press Urges Gov-
ernment Associate In
Neutrals' Protest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, February 7.—The Swedish, Danish and Norwegian Governments have decided to send a joint protest against submarine warfare to Germany.

It is stated semi-officially that Sweden has decided not to follow the example of the United States and break off diplomatic relations.

Amsterdam, February 7.—The German Government has decided to send a protest against submarine warfare to the governments of Denmark, Sweden and Norway. "They have learned of the high purpose inspiring it."

22 Ships Sunk First Day New Threat Is Operative

Include 13 British, 8 Neutrals; Some are, Rai-er's
Victims; Passenger Liner Torpedoed Unwarned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 7.—The sinkings reported in February number fifty-three, of which twenty-two, aggregating 54,600 tons, have occurred in the last twenty-four hours. The latter figure includes thirteen British vessels and comprises some of the German raider's victims.

No great anxiety is felt, as it was anticipated that the daily average of vessels sunk would be raised for a short period.

Seven British, five Norwegian, one Swedish, one Spanish, one Danish and a Russian vessel have been sunk today. They include the British steamer Hurstwood (1,229 tons) and the Russian barque Garnet Hill (2,272 tons). Four of the crew of the s.s. Hurstwood were killed.

LAST AUSTRIAN HARVEST IS ALL NOW EXHAUSTED

Admitted By Food Dictator;
Germany Promises Supplies
From Rumania

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 6.—The Austrian Food Dictator, interviewed in Vienna, stated that Austria has now finished the supplies from her last harvest and Germany has promised her supplies from Rumania.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, February 8.—The question of the cancellation of the privilege of the Bank of Communications acting as the Government Treasury was discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet, yesterday. According to the Chinese newspapers, owing to various difficulties, including the large sum owed by the Government to the Bank, the cancellation of this privilege cannot at present be effected. It is proposed, however, to clear off this debt as soon as possible, after which the Bank will become purely a commercial enterprise.

Scandinavian Monarchs Follow Lead of U.S. in Warning Germany



Denmark, Sweden and Norway, according to yesterday's cables, have warned Germany against unrestricted submarine warfare. Previously they had united in sending a protest to Germany and her allies. In the statement of the Kings of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, they have learned of the high purpose inspiring it.

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Nobel Dynamite Works Wrecked by Explosion

200 People, Mostly Women,
Lose Lives in Schlebusch-
mann Fort Disaster

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 7.—The newspaper Les Nouvelles states that an explosion has wrecked the Nobel dynamite factory at Schlebuschmann Fort. Up to the present, it is known that 200 persons have been killed, most of them women.

BRITISH ELECTIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 6.—In the Dublin University bye-election, Mr. A. W. Samuel, K. C. (Ireland), the official candidate, received 1,431 votes and Sir Robert Woods 769. In the North Roscommon bye-election, Count Plunkett polled 8,022 votes, Mr. Devine, the official Nationalist candidate, 1,703 votes and Mr. Tully 637. At Rotherham, Mr. Arthur Richardson, formerly Labor Member for South Nottingham, was returned unopposed.

AUSTRIA SUPPORTS GERMAN CAMPAIGN OF RUTHLESSNESS

Most Effective Means To
Secure Peace, Count
Tisza's Argument

U. S. WAR PLANS

Couldn't Send Expedition-
ary Force to Europe
For Some Months

NAVAL ASSISTANCE

Will Relieve Allied Cruis-
ers Patrolling Atlantic;
Convoys Impracticable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 6.—The first pronouncement of the attitude of Austria towards the new ruthless submarine campaign was made yesterday by Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, in the Hungarian Parliament.

He justified the use of the new weapon, on the ground that their adversaries were among merchantmen and laying new mine-fields. Moreover, the successful employment of submarines was the most effective means to secure peace. "If we cannot negotiate, but we long as our enemy desires to take our life, we are determined to employ every means to gain victory."

Count Apponyi and Count Andrássy supported Count Tisza, but Count Karolyi denounced unrestricted submarine warfare and pointed out that there are two million Hungarians living in America and their fate might be serious in the event of war.

Settle U. S. War Plans

Washington, February 6.—President Wilson, in consultation with the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War, has practically determined the military program in the event of war. It is recognized that the United States will not be able to send an expeditionary force to Europe for some months and, therefore, American assistance to the Allies, in the first place, will be naval; namely, to patrol the North and South Atlantic, releasing the British and French cruisers there.

The feasibility of convoys was discussed, but was not considered practicable. A swarm of fast motor-boats will assist the destroyer flotillas.

Senate Backs Wilson

The Senate has ratified the severance of relations with Germany, by 78 votes against 5.

Nearly every State Legislature has already passed a resolution supporting President Wilson.

The Chairman of the House of Representatives Naval Committee has amended the Naval Bill, authorizing the issue of \$150,000,000 five year bonds, to cover the cost of the speedy delivery of ships and empowering the Executive to order war-material, commander plant and control Government labor.

Ask Tarnowski's Dismissal

New York, February 6.—The New York Herald demands that his passport shall be handed to the Austrian Ambassador, Tarnowski, who arrived the day of the announcement of the German threat and emphasizes that the Prussian and Austrian organizations in America are identical.

A despatch from Berlin states that the scene at the American Embassy, on the 5th, recalled August, 1914. Crowds of anxious Americans blocked the corridors, seeking advice and the passport department was working at the highest pressure. The crowd was augmented by many British and other belligerent nationals, clamoring for advice.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 39.2 and the minimum 29.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 41.9 and 35.8.

GERMAN TROOPS CHARGE HUNGRY BELGIAN CROWD

12,000 People at Aix-la-Chapelle Demand Food; Many Sustain Injuries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, February 7.—The newspaper Les Nouvelles states that troops at Aix-la-Chapelle, on January 23, charged twelve thousand hungry demonstrators, many of whom were injured.

Western-Tutored Against Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

to watch the movements of the U. S. and German warships.
President Li Yuan-hung has consulted with Premier Tuan Chi-jui as well as the Minister for the Navy and decided to send Admiral Sah Chen-jing to Shanghai to deal with the measures to maintain neutrality and to report upon the same from time to time.

Russia Said to Be Opposing China's Joining the Entente

Peking, February 7.—(Far Eastern News Agency).—The attitude of China in connection with the rupture of relations between the U. S. and Germany had not been decided as yet, though there was a cabinet conference about it on the 6th.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui and the old school officials maintain the view that China should remain in strict neutrality, and the Chinputang people are of a similar mind, but the Kuomintang people are reported to hold the opinion that China should be in the same attitude as the U. S. A.

The German Minister to Peking, despite his indisposition, is showing much activity.

The Russian Minister to Peking does not wish to see China join the side of the Entente because such a moment has gone for China joining and, moreover, peace is near at hand.

In the afternoon of February 6 Premier Tuan Chi-jui had an interview with the President on the same subject for 15 minutes.

British and French in Peking desire China to join the side of the Entente Powers but the Russians are showing opposition to such a view, saying the time is too late to make China join the side of the Entente Powers, while Japan's attitude towards it is not decided.

Confucianist Breaks Record For Talking

Li Wen-chi's 90 Minutes Talk Too Long Even for His Own Party in Parliament

Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press

Peking, February 8.—Yesterday's meeting of the constitution conference was again devoted entirely to the question of a State Religion.

Li Wen-chi, who is in favor of Confucianism, delivered the longest speech hitherto made in Parliament. He spoke for an hour and a half and only concluded after repeated requests to be brief, even from the supporters of Confucianism.

Most of the time, the speaker was almost inaudible. The House was distinctly bored and the majority of the members read newspapers and chatted, while others amused themselves by poking fun at the speaker, but, finally, many took to hand-clapping, in order to induce him to stop. The House frequently had to be called to order.

A heated discussion followed this speech, in which one member pointed out that the question of a State Religion has already occupied a considerable time and over thirty persons are still waiting to speak. He, therefore, proposed that the discussion should be adjourned and the question immediately referred to the Examination Committee.

Great confusion arose, the majority of the members opposing the motion, which was finally withdrawn. The meeting shortly afterwards was adjourned.

Lu Tsong-yu Promotes China-Japanese Amity

Tokio, February 7.—Lu Tsong-yu entered Tokio in the afternoon of February 7th and was received by many leading officials and people at the Central Railway Station of Tokio.

He stated that his first desire about the friendly relations between China and Japan is to change the atmosphere existing between the two nations. As an effect of the present situation, the imports of luxuries to China have been much increased and there are many who desire to raise the Customs tariffs and he hopes that Japan will give this good support which will be finally beneficial to both countries. He will stay in Tokio for one or two weeks and will be the guest of the Chinese Legation to Tokio.

Best Brains Devising Ways To Meet Latest Submarine Peril, States Mr. Bonar Law

'Allies Can't Be Defeated In This Manner;' Expect Similar Result As With Threat Of 1915

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 7.—At the opening of Parliament, today, the King, in his speech from the Throne, said:

"For the third time in succession, I summon you to your deliberations in the midst of war. Certain overtures, of which you are aware, have been made by the enemy, with a view to opening peace negotiations. Their tenor, however, indicated no possible basis of peace."

"My people throughout the Empire and my faithful and heroic allies remain steadfastly and unanimously resolved to secure their just demand for reparation and restitution in respect of the past and guarantees for the future, which we regard as essential to the progress of civilisation. In response to the invitation of the President of the United States, we have outlined, as far as is possible at present, the general objects necessarily implied by these aims."

"Threats of further outrages upon public law and the common rights of humanity will but serve to steel our determination. During the Winter months, my navy has maintained unchallenged its ceaseless watch on the seas and has rigorously enforced the blockade of the enemy."

"My armies have conducted successful operations not only in Europe but in Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa and they are fully prepared to renew the great struggle, in close and cordial co-operation with my allies on every field. I trust their united efforts will carry the successes already won to a victorious conclusion."

"I have invited the representatives of the Dominions and the Indian Empire, which have borne so glorious a share in the struggle, to confer with my Ministers on important questions of common interest relating to the war. I trust this step will conduce to the establishment of closer relations between all parts of my Empire."

"The accomplishment of the task to which I have set my hand entails upon me the heaviest of responsibilities and I am sure that my people will respond to every call necessary to the success of my cause with the same indomitable ardor"

and devotion that has filled me with pride and gratitude since the war began. Therefore, I confidently commend to your patriotism the measures which will be laid before you and pray the Almighty may bless your counsels."

Asquith Asks Unity
In the House of Commons, in the course of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, Mr. Asquith said that everyone was delighted with the arrangement made for the meeting of the representatives of the Dominions.

The House would like to know the scope and purpose of the meeting. Was it concerned with concerted efforts of the Empire for the prosecution of the war, or would it consider problems connected with the settlement and reconstruction? He also asked for a statement regarding the prices of wheat in England and Australia.

Referring to Germany's "declaration of war on neutrality," Mr. Asquith said: "It would not be fitting for us to offer advice to America, but we shall hail with acclamation, in which there is a strain of family pride, the stern and resolute determination of the other great English-speaking Power to frustrate the latest enormity by the enemies of the human race."

"Our own course is clear. There must be the closest co-ordination of the plans and operations of the Allies and complete organisation and concentration here in money, men and women. Let there be no jarring voice, no party cross-current, no personal or sectional distraction."

Law Explains War Council

Mr. A. Bonar Law, leader of the House, said that Mr. Asquith's speech was the best testimony to the unity of the country. More and more shipping was coming under the direct control of the Government and a large number of new ships were being constructed.

He emphasized that the Imperial War Cabinet was not an ordinary Imperial Council. The representatives of the Dominions and India would sit continuously as members of the Cabinet on any question with which they were specially concerned. That was an

immense step forward, but the part played by the Dominions in the war justified it.

The conference would discuss all questions of common interest regarding the war. There would be no hard and fast line. From their experience of the Premiers of the Dominions, he felt sure that they would do everything in their power to prevent any interference with their essential task—the successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. Bonar Law proceeded to refer to the war situation. He said that the navy had done and was doing all that could be expected of it. Without the navy, it would have been impossible for the Allies to win the war.

Best Brains at Work
The best brains of the country were devising new expedients to meet submarine warfare and he believed that an experience similar to the one following Germany's threat in 1915 would be repeated. Germany could not defeat this country in this manner.

The over-running of Rumania was a moral and political disaster, but it was not a military success for Germany, whose advance has been stopped at the Sereth. The situation in Mesopotamia has been completely retrieved. The conquest of East Africa is approaching completion.

The British and French forces have established a complete moral ascendancy over the enemy on the western front, where he was certain better results than up to the present might be hoped for.

Optimism in Upper House

In the House of Lords, Earl Stanhope, moving the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, said: "The silver lining to our cloud of unpreparedness at the outbreak of the war is to be found in the ready support coming from all parts of the Empire."

The Marquis of Crewe said that it was irrefutable that their superiority in the west, which became marked in July, 1916, had been enhanced as the months proceeded and justified very sanguine anticipations concerning the operations in the Spring.

Earl Curzon expressed the opinion that other neutrals will follow America and others would if they could.

The motion was agreed.

Drop Old-Time Splendor

The opening of Parliament was shorn of its customary splendor, but

was animated by the stern practical spirit appropriate to the critical times. The Thrones were shrouded in white cloths, almost sepulchral in appearance, from beneath which heavy folds of Imperial purple emerged, spreading over the steps of the dais.

The Peers on the floor of the House were in walking dress, most of them wearing costly furs, instead of the usual Court costume, feathers and coronets.

It was noteworthy that a large number of the Peers, young and middle-aged, were in khaki or navy blue. The only bright colors were the scarlet robes of the judges, which contrasted with the white-robed prelates. The Ambassadors, in mufti, were on the left of the Throne.

When Their Majesties, the King leading the Queen by the hand, entered, the lights, which up to that time were subdued, were raised, shedding a brilliant glow over the illustrious assemblage. The King was in Admiral's uniform, while the Queen presented a stately figure, in black robes, with pearls and a big diamond plaque.

When Their Majesties were seated on the Thrones, there was a long pause, to await the members of the House of Commons. Then the King, putting on his hat, read his speech, in a strong, penetrating voice, which was audible to everyone.

King Emphasises Demands

His Majesty especially emphasized the passages concerning "just demands for reparation and restitution in respect of the past and guarantees for the future; threats of further outrage will but serve to steel our determination; and the importance of the coming war conference with the Dominions." His speech concluded, he led the Queen down the steps and both bowed ceremoniously to all sides.

Newspaper correspondents from abroad and from the Dominions were admitted for the first time and were greatly impressed by the inspiring solemnity of the whole ceremony and the surroundings.

Before the arrival of Their Majesties, Lord Lincolnshire conveyed the following message from the King to a large number of wounded soldiers from the Dominions, who were accommodated in the Royal Gallery:

"Tell my brave men who have

fought so gallantly for me and my country how I appreciate their gallant service and what a pleasure it is for me to place at their disposal the Royal Gallery on this occasion."

"I have been commanded by His Majesty," concluded Lord Lincolnshire, "to wish you all a safe recovery and a safe return to those glorious countries you all love so well."

ABRUZZI RETIRES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, February 7.—The Duke of Abruzzi has been relieved of the command of the fleet, at his own request, for reasons of health. Vice-Admiral Thaon di Revel, Chief of Staff of the Navy, succeeds to the command.

Lt. Heurteaux Fells 20th German Plane

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, February 7.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: A German attack against a salient in the region of Embermenil, in Lorraine, gained a footing in our advanced trenches, but was immediately driven out and our line completely re-established. We made some prisoners.
Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down, including Lieutenant Heurteaux's 20th enemy machine. German aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk, without causing any casualties or doing any damage.

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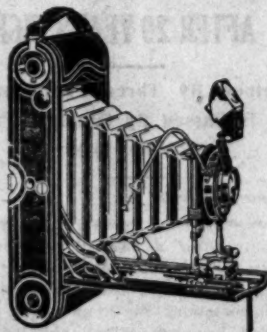
NOTICE RACES AT HONGKONG

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's s.s. "VENEZUELA," Captain Thompson, will sail from Shanghai on February 13th, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on February 21st, and will sail from Hongkong for Shanghai on March 1st.

For further information apply to:—

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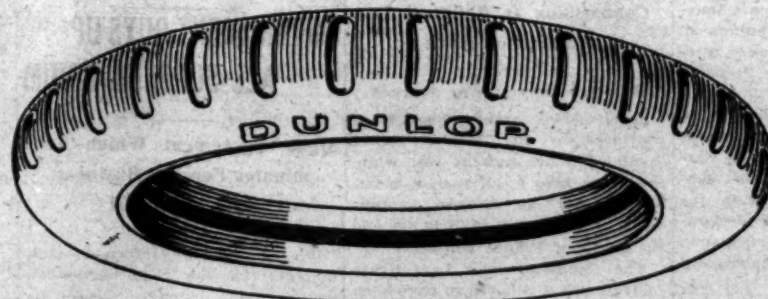
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Full Text Of Germany's Note To U. S. On Ruthless U-Boat War

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, January 31.—The German Government has transmitted to the Ambassador of the United States the following Note:

"Your Excellency had the kindness to communicate on the 22nd of this month the message which the President of the United States of America had addressed on the same day to the American Senate. The Imperial Government took knowledge of the contents of the message with the earnest attention becoming the explanations of the President, which are inspired by his sense of responsibility.

"It affords the Imperial Government great satisfaction to state that the general lines of this remarkable manifestation agree in the widest sense with the principles and wishes of Germany and her allies. To these principles belongs in the first place the right of self-government and the equal rights of all nations. Recognizing this principle, Germany would sincerely welcome if nations like Ireland and India, who do not enjoy the blessings of independence of state, should now obtain liberty.

"Alliances which drive nations into a competition for hegemony and intrude them into any selfish intrigues, are also rejected by the German people. On the other hand an enthusiastic co-operation in all endeavors made in the interest of the prevention of further wars, of the freedom of the seas as a preliminary condition for a free and peaceful intercourse of the nations, as well as of the open door for trade, has always been the guiding principle of the German policy.

"The Imperial Government has all the more reason to presume that the attitude of its adversaries, who are hostile to peace, makes it impossible for the world to work already now at the realization of these principles. Germany and her allies were ready to enter into peace negotiations and had indicated that they would consider as the basis for such negotiations the guarantee of their existence, honor and liberty. Their plans were directed towards an evolution as expressly stated in the Note of December 15, 1916, but were not aimed at the destruction or annihilation of their adversaries, and according to their conviction these plans were well compatible with the rights of other nations.

"Especially as to Belgium, which is the subject of the warm-hearted sympathies of the United States, the Imperial Chancellor had announced only a few weeks ago, that an annexation of Belgium had never been Germany's intention. Germany, in the peace to be concluded with Belgium, would have wanted only to take precautionary measures that this country, with which the Imperial Government wishes to live in good neighborly relations, could not be exploited by Germany's adversaries for the promotion of hostile attempts. Such precautions are all the more urgently needed, since responsible persons of the hostile Powers, in repeated speeches and particularly in the resolutions of the Paris economic conference, had declared their unyielding intention not to recognize Germany's equal rights even after the conclusion of peace, but rather to continue the fight in a systematic way.

"The attempt of the four allied Powers to bring about peace failed on account of the lust of conquest of their adversaries, who do not want peace. Under the pretext of the principle of nationalities they have unveiled as their war aim to oppress and to dismember Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. To our desire for reconciliation they opposed their will of con-

quest. They want to fight to the last. Thus a new situation has arisen, which also forces Germany to new decisions.

"Since two years and a half, Britain has misused the power of her navy for criminal attempts to force Germany and also Austria-Hungary to submission. Brutally and despite the law of the nations, the group of Powers, marshalled by Britain, have not only prohibited the legitimate trade to their adversaries, but by their reckless pressure even forced the neutral nations to carry on only such trade relations as are agreeable to Britain and her allies or to limit them in accordance with their orders. The American nation knows the means which could be used in order to compel Britain and her allies to return to the laws of the nations and to respect the law of the freedom of the oceans. The British Government persists in its war of starvation, which certainly does not touch the military strength of her adversaries, but which forces women and children, sick and old-aged persons to face, for the sake of their country, painful privations, which are endangering the nation's vitality.

"Thus British imperialism cold-bloodedly causes suffering to the world, regardless of every command of humanity, without regard for the protection of severely harmed neutrals, without regard even for the silent longing for peace within the nations of her own allies. Every day during which the fearful struggle is going on brings new devastation, new misery, new deaths. Every day by which the war is shortened will preserve on both sides the lives of thousands of brave soldiers and will mean a blessing for tortured humanity.

"The Imperial Government, before its own conscience, and before history, is unable to assume the responsibility of having left untended any means which could hasten the end of the war. Together with the President of the United States the Imperial Government had hoped to reach this aim by negotiations. As the attempt to bring about an understanding between the adversaries has been answered by the announcement of an intensified warfare, the Imperial Government, in order to serve humanity in a higher sense, and in order to act humanely towards the people of its own nation, must now once more continue the war of existence, which has been forced upon Germany, by using all weapons.

"The Imperial Government, therefore, is also forced to relinquish the restrictions which until now it has imposed upon its fighting means on the seas. Trusting that the American people and its Government will be accessible to these reasons for the Imperial Government's decision and its necessity, the Imperial Government hopes that the United States will appreciate the new state of affairs from the lofty and exalted standpoint of impartiality, and on her own part will also co-operate in order to prevent further misery and avoidable sacrifices of human lives.

"As to the details of the planned war measures at sea, the Imperial Government refers to the annex and at the same time begs to express its confidence that the American Government will warn American ships against entering the barred zones, described in the annex, and will also warn American citizens against entrusting passengers and goods to ships plying to ports in the barred zones."

Similar notes have been handed to the representatives of all other neutral Governments.

The memorandum annexed to the

German Note reads as follows: From February 1, 1917, all sea traffic will forthwith be prohibited within the barred zones around Great Britain, France and Italy, and in the Eastern Mediterranean. The barred zones are as follows: In the North Sea, the district around England and France, which is marked off by a line 20 sea miles off the district along the Dutch coast to the Terschelling lightship, then the degree of longitude of the Terschelling lightship to Usire, following from there a line over the crossing point of the 52nd degree north latitude and 5th degree west longitude to the north-west, further to a point 3 sea miles south of the south point of the Faroe Islands, from there over the crossing point of the 62nd degree north latitude and the 10th degree west longitude, to the 61st degree north latitude and the 15th degree west longitude, then to the 57th degree north latitude and the 20th degree west longitude, from there to the 47th degree north latitude and the 20th degree west longitude, further to the 43rd degree north latitude and 15th degree west longitude along to a line 20 sea miles from Cape Finisterre and at 30 sea miles distant along the northern coast of the French southern frontier.

In the Mediterranean, there remains an open sea district for neutral shipping west of the line from Pt. de les Paquet (probably at the Franco-Spanish frontier) to the 38th degree 10 minutes latitude and the 6th degree east longitude north as well as west of a zone 60 sea miles broad along the North Africa coast, beginning at the (35th degree 20 minutes north latitude and 6th degree east longitude, over the 1st degree west longitude to the Algerian-Moroccan frontier?) In order to connect this sea district with Greece, the zone leads 20 sea miles broad north of the following line: from the 38th degree north latitude and the 6th degree east longitude, the 35th degree north latitude and the 11th degree 30 minutes east longitude to the 34th degree north latitude and the 22nd degree 30 minutes east longitude. From there the zone leads 20 sea miles broad westward to the 22nd degree 30 minutes east longitude into the Greek territorial waters.

Neutral ships plying within the barred zones do this at their own risk. Although precautions have been taken that neutral ships, which on February 1 are on the way to ports of the barred zones, are to be spared during an appropriate time, it is nevertheless urgently advised that they should be warned and directed to other roads by all possible means. Neutral ships, lying in ports of the barred zones, can with the same safety well abandon the barred zones, if they sail before February 5 and take the shortest route into the open district.

The traffic of regular American passenger steamers can be carried on unimpeded.

(a) If Falmouth is taken as port of destination:
(b) If on the journeys out and home the Scilly Islands as well as the crossing of the 10th degree north latitude and the 20th degree west longitude are steered on. On this road no German mines will be laid;

(c) If the steamers bear the following special signs of recognition, which are allowed to them only in American ports: The coat of painting of the ship's hull and superstructure must have three meters broad vertical stripes alternating white and red. On every mast a large flag, checkered white and red, must be carried and at the stern the American national flag must be flown. During darkness the national flag and the coat of painting must be easily recognisable at the longest possible distance and the ships must be completely and brightly illuminated;

(d) If only one steamer a week runs in each direction, arriving at

Falmouth on Sundays and leaving Falmouth on Wednesdays;

(e) If guarantees and assurances are given by the American Government that these steamers carry no contraband (according to Germany's list of contraband).

Maps, in which the barred zones are outlined, are added in two copies.

Six Deaths in Fire

Big Hongkew Blaze

Six persons were burned to death in a fire which broke out at 3.01 yesterday morning in some houses on either side of Tung Dong Ka Loong, numbered 934-5, between North Honan and North Shansee roads. The blaze was first observed by Hongkew Bell Tower and the location was given as approximately Soochow and Szechuen roads, but this call was quickly rectified by the Central Bell Tower.

The delay would have made no difference in the saving of life, however, as the blaze originated in a sundry shop where kerosene, candles and other inflammable materials were stored.

The fire started at the head of a stairway and cut off those sleeping on the upper floor from escape. One of the bodies was found yesterday morning, another during the afternoon and four together early last night. The last four bodies were those of the shopkeeper, his wife, mother and a young girl who were sleeping above the shop. The body found in the afternoon was that of a young man who was visiting the family and who was sleeping in a room at the rear upstairs. The other victim, a child three years old, had been left asleep in a house across the alley which subsequently became ignited.

When the Brigade arrived, the fire had obtained a strong hold and was burning fiercely and making rapid progress on either side of the thoroughfare, which is a very narrow one and towards the large block of property in the direction of North Soochow Road. Streams from five hydrants were got to work but it was some time before the outbreak was held, as the premises involved were difficult of approach, and particular attention had to be paid to the south side, as the flames had crossed the alleyway and were endangering a terrace of dwellings. The fire was, however, extinguished after an hour's work.

On arrival of the Brigade bystanders stated that persons were in some of the adjoining houses and these, where possible, were searched but none found. Some time after the fire was extinguished, it was stated that a child had been left asleep on the first floor of No. 197, and on a search being made the dead body of a child, aged 3, was found, badly burnt. It was not possible to search these premises on the arrival of the Brigade as the upper portion of the premises was well alight, but the child could have been easily taken out of the house by the occupants at the early stages, as the fire started in a shop on the other side of the alleyway. It is assumed the occupants became needlessly panic stricken and left the child to its fate.

No. Pp 934-5 Tung Dong Ka Loong, a sundries and cigarette shop, containing a quantity of kerosene, candles and cigarettes, which accounted for the fire burning so fiercely, and where it originated, was gutted, as also were No. Pp 933 (a firewood shop) and No. Pp 196 (a wine shop), on the opposite side of the alleyway. Nos. Pp 932 (bean cake shop), 936 (firewood shop), 195 (pork butcher's), 197 (chow shop) and 198 (sundries shop) were very badly damaged. Whilst Nos. Pp 937 (hot water shop) and 199 (fortune-teller) were damaged. Some dwellings on the south side were very slightly affected.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN

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MURDERER IS AGAIN SENTENCED TO DIE

Hitome Kawakami, Slayer Of
Campbells, Gets Verdict In
Appeal Court

Tokio, February 2.—The death sentence was again delivered to Hitome Kawakami when the Tokio Court of Appeal gave its verdict yesterday afternoon. Kawakami, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. F. Campbell at Karuzawa last summer, was first sentenced to death when he confessed in the Nagano District Court. He has one more chance—an appeal to the Court of Cassation, although it is not known whether he will take such a step.

British Supreme Court

Wong Shao-hao vs. Holland & Moss
The attention of Sir Haviland de Saumarez (Judge) was occupied for practically an hour and a half in H.M. Supreme Court yesterday with an application, by defendants, in the case of Wong Shao-hao vs. Holland & Moss, Ltd.

Mr. E. W. Godfrey appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. R. N. Macleod for the defendants.

Mr. Macleod said his motion was further and better particulars of a fund in the possession or control of defendants' agents, and also for an order for partial stay of proceedings. The plaintiff claimed on a compromise agreement under which he deposited Tls. 19,000 odd. Defendants had ceased to carry on business, and the actual monies received by the firm were no longer in the possession of the defendants or their agents.

In answer to the court, Mr. Macleod said the defendant company was in liquidation. If it were going to be suggested that the actual monies originally deposited were in existence there would be no difficulty whatever; the defendants would consent to judgment. But as the original monies were not in existence, according to the defence,

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It seemed to counsel that, at some time or other, it would have to be shown by the plaintiff that there was at present in existence a fund, or property, of which the actual trust money could be traced. Therefore the defendants were entitled to some particulars of the fund referred to.

Mr. Macleod added that the second part of his application was for a stay of proceedings as to all claims for payments made by the plaintiff as an ordinary creditor with no right of priority. If the plaintiff was entitled to follow those trust monies he was entitled to priority. Counsel admitted that there was a good claim for the ordinary amount of the deposit, and also as to commission—an account of which had been rendered to the plaintiff—but judgment could not now be obtained owing to the liquidation which was pending.

Mr. Godfrey said the whole question of following trust monies which would arise in this case was dependent on the fact of liquidation or bankruptcy. The defendant company, so far as Shanghai and this court was concerned, was an unregistered company, and there was no means of winding up an unregis-

tered company except by a compulsory order made by the court. The defendant company's assets were within the jurisdiction of this court and the company had been sued by obtaining substituted service on Mr. Thomson, and the only proper course for winding up the assets in Shanghai was by an order of the Court to wind up the company.

That, Mr. Godfrey submitted, went entirely to the root of defendants' application for a stay of proceedings; if it was impossible for the company to be wound up voluntarily in Shanghai Mr. Macleod was not entitled to have his application granted. The motion for a stay of proceedings must therefore fail. The only proper way of proceeding, Mr. Godfrey contended, was for either a creditor or Mr. Thomson to apply for a winding up order.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Macleod agreed to the following order being made:—"No assets of the defendants to be removed from the jurisdiction of the court for one week."

The motion was thereupon adjourned for one week, with leave to apply.



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See Transmarine Liner Of Future In Seaplane Work

Machines Are Hardly Beaten in Speed and Other Qualities by Best Land-Going Craft, Writes British Expert

By C. G. Grey, Editor of The Aeroplane

London, Jan. 10.—It is always more pleasing to write appreciatively of any body or anything than to be forever criticising, though unhappily the need for reforms, and the hope of helping to produce efficiency, make it necessary to spend so much time in criticising as to leave little time or space for appreciation. Moreover, owing to the war, one is naturally debarred from describing anything really good when such a description might be of value to the enemy, which rather cramps one's appreciative style.

However, perhaps one may venture to record certain very favorable impressions received recently in the course of a visit to a certain seaplane station which must be officially nameless. Of course, every naval man knows of its existence, and thousands of neutral "schippers" see its machines in the air and on the water day after day, but it would never do to let the British public hear of its whereabouts.

It has been made known in the press that a number of members of both Houses of Parliament—alleged to be seventy or eighty in number, but actually totalling some fifty-five bodies, to say nothing of souls, seeing that so many were M.P.'s—were permitted by the naval authorities to go and see for themselves our aerial progress, and though journalists were not part of the official party, I went with them as a kind of moral stow-away. As the officer commanding that station happened to be a very old friend of mine, and as a still higher officer in Whitehall had raised no objection to my visit, there was little enough concealment so far as the R. N. A. S. was concerned.

It is happened that I had not seen this station since some months before the war, when it consisted of three or four beautifully kept sheds grouped round a concreted yard, whence a solitary slipway ran to low-water mark. It was a splendidly run station then, and it has been fortunate in having a succession of C.O.'s who have kept up its standard despite its enormous growth.

Plant Shows Great Growth

As we approached the station by water the multiplication of slipways made it look like a shipbuilding yard more than a mere seaplane station, and I found it difficult to identify the original sheds among the young town of futuristically painted steel and corrugated iron buildings which have sprung up all round it. In fact, when they were identified they looked more like petrol stores than anything else, alongside the huge edifices which now house His Majesty's seaplanes. The visitors were, naturally, hugely impressed by the display of aircraft, both in and out of the sheds. The Peers peered diligently into all the machines and the ordinary members evidently tried to remember for future reference all that was told them by the affable young officers who showed them round, about the size, weight, speed, climb and general capability of the various seaplanes.

Lords and Commons alike "took the air" in quantities. I dare not say how many went up at a time in one machine of a certain type, but the temporary crew went in and came out in a regular procession, which must have reminded them of a division in the House, barring that they were all voting one way—name-

ly that in this direction at any rate the R. N. A. S. is making remarkable progress.

Earlier Craft Now Dwarfed

There happened to be about, on the water and in the air, certain seaplanes of similar but much earlier type which in their day were regarded as colossal. In fact some people regarded them at the time as being about the limit in seaplane size. But alongside their successors they looked like dinghies alongside a decent-sized yacht.

More than that one cannot say in print, though to one who has always believed in big seaplanes it is a strain on one's self-command to have to refrain from saying much more about the really gratifying results obtained on actual test by some of the new machines.

One can, at least, state that they are hardly beaten in speed and climb and weight-lifting capacity by the best of the big land-going machines, and that their behavior on the water is extraordinary. They get off from dead smooth water with an unexpectedly short run, and they alight—when decently piloted with rather less fuss than a duck.

Even when pushed into the water nose first by the hands of an inexperienced pilot they come out again quite happily, with perhaps something of a jolt, but without other ill-effect. Also, I am assured by pilots in whose ability and truthfulness I have implicit confidence, that they behave exceedingly well in even a heavy sea.

At present several of these types are admittedly experimental, but even so they seem to me of greater value than many of the seaplanes which have been used, or which the R. N. A. S. has attempted to use, on active service. With very little further improvement, chiefly in the direction of engine power for weight, they will become first class weapons of war.

Commandant Has Hard Task

The officer commanding the station must have a fairly arduous job, for not only has he to oversee the training of multitudes of young pilots in the art of flying seaplanes, and to instill a proper sense of naval discipline into new drafts of officers and men alike, but he seems to be also chief designer and experiment officer for the new types of seaplanes.

In all these tasks he seems to be remarkably successful. As we neared the stage a small scout seaplane maneuvered with acrobatic skill over the grave and reverend legislators and as we left a whole series of the big aircraft flew round and about in all directions, displaying excellently the ease with which they can maneuver, and their widely variable range of speed, so that one had good opportunities of judging the ability of the new generation of pilots.

The station itself is run like a clock. Everything is done "at the double," and the men are remarkably smart and well disciplined, reflecting the greatest credit on the disciplinary officers of the station.

As to the big seaplanes, I have already said as much as I dare about their size and performance, but I may perhaps add that the amount of development work accomplished in the past two years is quite unexpectedly great, and that thanks to the work done at this station, we are not only acquiring war machines of high value, but we are being rapidly brought nearer to the real transmarine liner of the future. My compliments to all who have had a hand in the good work.

THIS BLINDED SOLDIER HAS THE FRENCH SPIRIT

Dallet's Story Forwarded To New York World By Eugene Brieux

TEACHER, WITH HANDICAP

'There Has Been Given No More Noble Proof Of The French Strength'

Eugene Brieux, Member of the French Academy, addressed the following to the New York World, forwarding the letter from the soldier Dallet:

Sir, and dear confrere: You do me the honor to ask me for some evidence of the French spirit at the end of this year, 1916. I send you an instance, one of the most precious.

What the soldiers of France have been at Verdun, in Champagne and on the Somme, you know. What you do not know is the courage of those who, wounded in the eyes, have lost their sight and are yet re-entering civil life.

I received this morning a letter from one of them named Dallet. He was an instructor. A ball shot away both his eyes. He is completely blind. But he has resumed his occupation. How? He will tell it to you. They offered him a sinecure. He refused it.

The Blind Schoolmaster

"I believe," he says, "that a blind schoolmaster can be more than a supernumerary. I therefore insisted that they place sufficient confidence in me to give me a regular class. There is nothing in our regulations to oppose this. I have to thank the Inspector of the Academy de la Loire inferieure for having given me what I asked, and even a little more; he retained me in a post in the girls' school which is directed by my wife.

"I could not fill this position without long preparation: I was obliged to copy in Braille (raised letters for the blind) at the dictation of my wife, hundreds upon hundreds of pages—dictation, problems, various exercises, plans of lessons, selected readings, and so forth. A typewriter for the blind, bought at this period, facilitated our task.

"I desire to call the attention of my comrades to this preparatory work. It took us three months, working several hours each day, and we gave to it our entire summer vacation.

"This exacts you see, the affectionate devotion of another person. But it is methodical; if the text is carefully arranged it puts the blind instructor almost on an equality with his seeing colleagues. Coincident with this copying I did research work with my wife to bring myself to the point which might supply in part the sense I lacked. It would take too long to enumerate these steps here. But I will mention two, to which you make allusion in your letter. One concerning the blackboard; the other, geographical maps.

At the Blackboard

"The master, even though blind, is absolutely compelled to use the blackboard; in no other way can he demonstrate to the students. To use my blackboard I had lines traced in grooves; a perforation at the beginning of each line held a peg which indicated to me where I stopped. What more simple? Thanks

to that, I can write a summary correct a task, note in the course of a lesson a plan of my analysis, trace little complicated outlines. I have even been able to demonstrate theorems to my students in arithmetic. I do better and better with practice.

"To enable me to follow the geographical maps of the wall the process was as simple. My wife went over the essential lines of the map with a mixture of paste and colored chalk—on the essential lines only, so that in the outline I was not embarrassed by too many features. My maps thus treated have almost the same appearance to my pupils as other maps because the raised effect is in color. Pictures of natural history so prepared would be a precious help to me. Unhappily, I have only two geographical maps and no pictures. I do the best I can while waiting to procure more.

"I believe, sir, that my comrades will already see the possibility of succeeding in their old professions when you have told them the preceding. They will think, however, of the difficulties in certain lines of instruction—those of writing, of drawing and of reading to beginners. We must go around these obstacles when we cannot make them disappear.

Question of Discipline

"The question of discipline has been almost solved. We have only twenty-five students at the maximum; and if these students are at least, nine or ten years old my class has enough heart and reason to maintain order and silence during continuous work.

"When there is instruction which we cannot undertake, it becomes necessary to rely upon the kindness of the teacher in the next class: This kindness, besides, is not gratuitous.

"We have, my wife and I combined our time in such a way that at the moment when she gives my students instruction in sewing and drawing, in domestic training, or writing, I take up mental arithmetic with the little children, recitation, history, geography. Could any teacher whatever refuse such aid?

"My comrades will present other objections. There are scarcely any for which a remedy cannot be found. Will and ingenuity supplement in everything.

Strength From Weakness
"Besides, in one way, we have

an advantage over the seeing. I am speaking of our moral action. They speak of us as living examples. So much the better. But we have another strength which comes to us from our weakness. We are obliged to have confidence in our pupils that they will not disturb the order of the class and that they will not trick us in their work. We pique their honor. And they wish to deserve this confidence. I believe I have exercised in this way in two months more influence than during ten years of sermons and remonstrances.

"I wish in closing to beg you to say to my colleagues that I have tasted since my reinstatement profound satisfaction. The conditions under which I teach are a stimulus to my activity; the difficulty overcome, the method discovered and pursued to its conclusion, the loneliness definitely banished—all that is worth a little effort.

"My comrades will succeed as well as I have if they have the desire. I wish them this desire, and I complete my wish with another—that they may have near them an affectionate and devoted person who will do for them what my wife has done for me.

"Believe me, &c., Dallet.
"Ex-Sub-Lieutenant, 264th Infantry, Instructor at Saint Brevin, Loire Inferieure."

Surely—and I know it—Dallet was a hero on the field of battle. The courage he has shown since being wounded is perhaps more heroic still. One admires him for the first; for the other, more still, one loves him.

And I do not believe there has been given more noble proof of the French strength than the tranquil and continuous energy, the confident and beautiful spirit, of this simple schoolmaster of a little commune of Touraine.

I have the mission to care for those blinded by wounds. I know them all; and I know much that I might cite, written by the most humble cultivators of letters, that would fill the eye with tears of tenderness and pride.

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

FEARS U. S. MARCH TO 'HELL OR WAR'

Senator Cummins Says That To Follow Wilson's Lead May Cause Conflict

Washington, January 30.—Senator Cummins today moved a debate of his resolution against President Wilson's suggestion of a new American world-policy. He said he was of the opinion that to follow Mr. Wilson's lead would involve the United States in an almost constant world-war or constant rebellion against the authority of the world sovereignty which the President proposed.

He said it would be a sad spectacle to see the flag which had been raised in devotion to a heaven of peace leading a march straight to a hell of war.

The motion was tabled after Senator Hitchcock had warned the Senate against detracting from the effect of the President's move abroad.

GREECE ADVISED BY KAISER?

London, January 31.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle reports that Greece accepted the Allies' demands at the suggestion of the Kaiser, who knew that Germany could not send troops to Greece's aid.

—Nicht-Nicht.

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Mlle. Madeleine Fromet.....Fanfan
Mlle. Maria Fromet.....Claudinet.
Mme. Vera Sergine.....Helene de Kerlor.
M. Louis Gauthier.....Georges de Kerlor.
Mme. Maud Gauthier.....Mme. de St. Hyrieux.
M. Mondos.....M. de St. Hyrieux.
Mme. Dax.....Zepherine.
M. Milo.....La Limace.
M. Geogaire.....Capitaine.
M. Renoir.....Capitaine d'Alboise.

Mlle. Fromet, the wonderful little French actress, who takes the part of Claudinet, is one of the youngest cinema stars in the world, being only 11 years old. She is a little genius who throws herself into all kinds of roles with a remarkable intensity and truth of presentment.

"Two Little Vagabonds," as a play, has held the public for many years. It is full of action and its pathetic side is relieved by touches of humour applied by the hand of an artist. A great film of a most exciting nature.

Matinee, Sunday, February 11th, at 3 p.m.

"THE NEW ADVENTURES OF J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD"

Pathe's American and French Gazettes
depicting latest events of interest.

FLORENCE ROSE FASHIONS
"Betty Prepares for Cool Weather"

"Heart and Flames"
L-ko Comedy
Screams of laughter from start to finish.

Matinee, Saturday, February 10th, at 5 p.m.

"THE HIGH HAND"
SIX PARTS

BELGIANS PROTEST THEY ARE STARVED

First Letters Smuggled Out Of
Deportation Camps Reach
New York World

PEOPLE WORK LIKE SLAVES
Clubbed By Guards Daily And
So Famished They Search
Rubbish Heaps

London, Jan. 8.—Three fully authenticated letters written by a deported Belgian to his family have come into possession of representatives of the New York World. They are the first that have been smuggled through. The first letter, dated December 3, runs:

"Beloved parents, sisters and brothers, I received your letter with great joy, for I had already been looking for an answer. You ask how it was that I went to work. Listen, sister, then decide for yourself. On the day when I departed we received good soup at the South Station. I ate none of it. I used to eat better things at home. Now I eat everything.

Complaints of Food
"At 3.30 o'clock in the morning we started through Louvain for Aix la Chapelle, where we arrived at 5. At Munster they gave us soup, but again I ate none. I had eaten nothing till then. At 2.30 in the night we were at Soldau in the prisoners' camp after having been in the train thirty-three hours. Here we were given maize soup. In the morning we received coffee (acorn water) without bread or anything, at noon shrimps soup, too bad for a pig, and in the afternoon a tiny piece of bread.

"Those days the saddest in all my life and I had to suffer them for three weeks. We slept on a poor straw hut. On the third day after my arrival we were brought to do voluntary work. A good many of us went away and so on for days. Of course the craftsmen were the first to go.

Worse Off Than War Prisoners
"Our condition was a hundred times worse than that of the war prisoners, who received biscuits from France and did not have the nasty stuff we had to eat to keep alive. For three weeks I felt awful sorry at leaving my brother behind. He was not able to come with me, as he had to stay in camp. Those who refused were forced to go and work in the marshes for 30 pfennigs a day under the supervision of a German.

"We have not signed anything and yet are being compelled to work. When we came to the barbed wire there were guards with their bayonets fixed and from time to time one or another of us was knocked down with the butt of a rifle. I would rather not write any further, as I am crying while telling these things."

Another letter says:
"Dear mother, do not grieve in our absence, for I suffer even more than you. You must make the best of it. Think how painful it is for us to be torn away from our beloved ones. I have never known how dearly I loved you all. How are our Josephine and father? Mother, do have courage. We will be together sooner than you think. It cannot go on forever. I kept a diary at Soldau. When you read it you will be dumb with amazement. If I had stayed there you would never have seen me home again. After these three weeks nobody would know us."

The third letter runs:

Soup Twice in Six Weeks
"December 5 will be six weeks since we left. We were kept there from Monday to Thursday. During that time we received as food bread once such as the German soldiers eat and soup twice. We left on Thursday; remained on the train forty-three hours. We travelled in

cattle or goods trucks. During the first night we slept in the station at Braine-la-Moutagne. Next day we received soup for the first time at the station at Mons.

"We arrived at Horsou during the night. There we twice received soup and a little coffee. The next day we arrived at Lecateau. Thence we went to a small commune of 1,700 inhabitants. We slept with our company in the church, the school and a brewery. Next day we received a quarter of a loaf of bread, a little coffee but no soup. As far as food is concerned, everybody was pretty well off during the first fortnight for they had all taken a fair amount of provisions with them.

"The first day of our arrival we were led in groups toward the railway. We have to help in completing a new railway near the old one. For this purpose we had to level an embankment seven meters. At first, several refused. The German soldiers gave each workman an axe or shovel.

"When they noticed that the workmen refused to work they fetched a non-commissioned officer. The latter came and at once began beating the men with the butt of his rifle. He hit two and broke the shoulder of a third. Thereupon everybody started to work.

"At the beginning everything went on smoothly, but the situation has grown much worse now. Much more work is demanded and must be done in all weathers. The soldiers working with us watch us constantly and blows fall upon us like rain. The clothes of many are already in rags.

"Our food consists of a quarter loaf of about 250 grammes, and at noon a litre of soup. We complained regarding the food and sent a delegation with the message that with such a diet it was impossible to carry on the work demanded from us. We agreed we would not go out, but immediately six or seven Germans invaded our place and began clubbing us with their rifles. We were treated in a very brutal manner.

Search Rubbish Heaps for Bones

"For instance, when some soup is left over and we push one another to get some more, they keep on striking us haphazard. I have seen them hitting with a pole with a tongue nail in the end of it. We endeavor at present to get the potato peel in order to boil and eat it. Some look for the bones in rubbish heaps. They wash the bones, boil them to make soup and gnaw them.

"At first we slept on the floor, later on straw soiled by everybody. We now sleep in a kind of kennels, one above the other, three by three. The straw had not been renewed during the first five weeks which I spent at Lecateau and was thus reduced to dust. The privates are worse toward us than some of the officers. We are continually insulted and called dirty Belgians, Schweinhunds, &c.

"I have seen a sick workman beaten without pity by a private when a doctor had exempted our comrade from work. The soldier wanted to lead him to the works because he had not given this authorization himself.

"The French are very kind to us and we would be short of nothing if they could help us. They would give us things to eat, but this is strictly prohibited. It seems that even for speaking to us they are liable to 4,000 marks fine. Our works are surrounded with barbed wire. Furthermore, soldiers guard the camp and it is becoming very difficult to escape. Those who escape and are recaptured are put in a dark cell and have to live on water and a little bread for ten days.

"They have promised us we would be allowed to write one card a week. I was allowed to write once during the six weeks I was there. Upon the whole, we must work hard, the food is far from being sufficient and we are cruelly treated."

Sports Correspondence

In Defense of Darcy

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir,—Referring to Landgroper's correspondence, re "Les Darcy's run out," I might state for the information of your good self and readers, that any young man would have done the same as Darcy, were he placed in the same position and acquainted with Darcy's own facts. Darcy was receiving very small purses "down under" compared to the money he would receive in America for his services and this no doubt tempted him to take the step he did. Enclosed please find Darcy's own statement to the New York newspapermen, and thanking you. I am, Sir,

SPORTSMAN.

Note: The enclosure referred to is from the Police Gazette, and is as follows:

Pertinent or impertinent as the question may have appeared to him, it didn't take the New York newspaper men long to stick Les Darcy up on the subject of why he sneaked away from Australia by the back door, so to speak, as a stowaway, under an assumed name, necessitating a journey almost around the world to reach here. Darcy found himself on the defensive at once, and his statement in reply was as follows:

"With my first breath I want to tell you in America that I am not a shirker. There is nothing of the shirker in my heart.

"In view of the criticism that has followed my departure from Australia, I want to give my reasons for leaving home as I did. I had, and still have, every intention of going to the front.

"I wanted to do things squarely. I went to the military authorities myself and offered \$5,000 of my own money as a bond that I would return in six months if they gave me permission to come to America in order to earn enough to keep my mother and father, brothers and sisters in comfort before enlisting.

"You know, some of the boys who went to the trenches are never coming back. I wanted to be sure that five brothers, four sisters and my mother and father would not want if I was not alive at the end of the war. They are not rich, and the brother older than myself is a cripple. Is it unreasonable that I should want to protect them?

"That's why I'm here. I want to make three or four good fights here, and then O'Sullivan and myself will go to Canada or England and enlist. I will join the Aviation Corps. I've never been up in the air, but they've promised me a flight.

"I wasn't of military age when I left Australia. I was not twenty-one until I had been on the water five days, on my way to America. At home just now they are marshalling all the able-bodied men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five in drilling camps. They will keep them a year before sending them out, and that was to be my fate."

It will be interesting to watch Darcy's career for the next few months and see how near he comes to carrying out his intentions so valiantly expressed.

SAM C. AUSTIN.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 7.—Exports from the United Kingdom during the month of January show an increase of £10,103,375 and imports an increase of £15,629,570, as compared with the same month last year.

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When you start on a trip do you put your wallet under your pillow at night? Would you like to travel without being worried about the safety of your travel funds and yet have them in a form as convenient as cash?

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British Conspiracy Trial Is Postponed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 7.—The Lloyd George conspiracy trial has been postponed. It is understood that it will be transferred to the Old Bailey.

U.S. ASIATIC FLEET NEWS

Manila, P.I., January 29.—The Cincinnati has left Manila for Shanghai. The Brooklyn is in Manila Bay preparing for torpedo defense practice.

The Commander-in-Chief will be at Olongapo from February 5th to February 10th.

Lieutenant (j.g.) F. E. Johnson has been detached from the Dale and ordered to the Helena. Lieutenant (j.g.) O. L. Downes from the Cincinnati to the Decatur. Lieutenant (j.g.) R. Pfaff from the Cincinnati to the Barry. Ensigns W. G. B. Hatch and J. S. Ray from the Decatur to the Cincinnati. Ensign J. R. Kyle from the Barry to the Galveston.

The following changes in rating of enlisted men are announced:

Villalobos:
Land, J. R.—HA 1c. to PM 2c.
Elcano:
Mason, R. K.—HA 1c. to PM 2c.
Cincinnati:
David, H. R.—Cox to GM 3c.
Hayes, R. F.—H-E 3c. (g) to E 2c. (g).
Seborg, H. W.—Swgt. to CM 3c.
Mochica:
Balbo, F. A.—CM 1c. to CCM.
Ames, C. W.—P & F to S.F. 1c.
Monteary:
Nelson, A.—QM 3c. to QM 2c.

SPECTACLE FOR BUKHAREST

Harbin, January 31.—A telegram from Bukharest reports that the Central Powers are planning a big celebration at Bukharest of their victory over Rumania, the object being to impress the peoples of the Balkan States. The rulers of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria, Bavaria, and Saxony and Enver Pasha will be present.

The celebration will be of a gorgeous description, probably after the style of the medieval tournaments. Another report says that the rulers of Austria-Hungary and Germany will sign an important diplomatic agreement on the occasion.

Deny Captive Russians Food From Neutrals

Germans Retaliate on Officer
Prisoners for Allies' Naval Blockade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, February 7.—The Swedish Red Cross Society intimates that the German military authorities persist in refusing to allow Russian officer-prisoners to receive food from neutral countries, while the Allies blockade Germany.

GERMANS SURPRISED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 6.—Describing the first assault, made during the night, in the region of the Ancre, on the 3rd, as distinct from raids, Reuter's correspondent says that the moon, nearing full, was shining brightly. The ground was mantled with snow.

The attack was a surprise one, following a short preliminary bombardment. The British reached the enemy's trench before the Boches were able to emerge from the deep dug-outs in which they had taken shelter from our whirlwind fire and their resistance was very slight in the beginning, 200 being quickly taken prisoners.

A machine-gun post became troublesome and was still holding out, though surrounded, when the despatch was sent off. The position gained forms a valuable link, improves our command of the enemy's trenches and extends our field of observation.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, who has been visiting the army in Lorraine, says that he found the men very fit, despite the snow and frost, which touches zero at night time. Their health is even improved, compared with the wet weather, owing to numerous special precautions.

DEFEAT GERMAN RAIDERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 7.—A Russian official communique reports: Two companies of the enemy crossed the frozen River Sereth, near Pocsani and attacked our trenches, but were driven back by our fire.

NEW TURKISH CABINET

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 6.—The Turkish Cabinet now includes: Grand Vizier, Talaat Bey; Sheikh-ul-Islam, Mousa Kiazim Effendi; Foreign Minister, Nessim Bey; Minister of War, Enver Pasha; Minister of Marine, Djemal Pasha.

CUNARD LINERS FOR PACIFIC

Tokio, February 7.—The British Cunard Line is planning to start a new steamship line between Vancouver and Far Eastern ports, and the ports of call in the case will be the same as those of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's San Francisco line.

MR. WILLARD STRAIGHT

Tokio, February 7.—There is a report that Mr. Willard D. Straight, of the American International Corporation, will come to Japan with a mission to effect American-Japanese co-operation in China.

PACIFIC FREIGHTS UP

Tokio, February 7.—It has been decided to raise the freights of the Pacific liners to Northern America between 20 and 30 per cent and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, as well as the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will effect the new freights from April 15.

2 GUN EXAMINERS KILLED

Explosion Occurs at Kure Naval Dock During Target Practice

Tokio, February 2.—Two gun examiners were killed and several men injured in a gun explosion which occurred at the naval dock at Kure Wednesday afternoon. The trial firing of the big naval guns was being held when one of them exploded. Kichitaro Kitamura, an examiner who stood nearby, was instantly killed, while Mr. Susumu Nagai, another examiner, was fatally injured. Several sailors who were assisting in the trials were badly injured.



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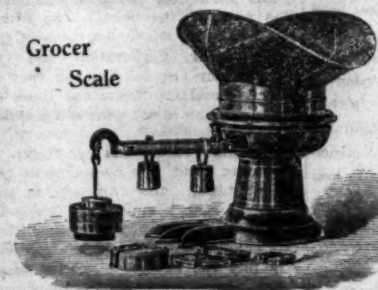
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WEATHER

Fine weather. Strong monsoon in
the South. Variable breezes in
the North.

BIRTH

BIRTH: To Dr. and Mrs. Albert S.
Tenney, a son. February 1st, 1917.
12682

DEATH

EVELEIGH. At the General Hos-
pital, Shanghai, on February 8th,
1917, James Eveleigh, aged 33 years.
The funeral will take place at the
Fahsienjiao Cemetery at 4.30 p.m.,
today, 9th inst. All friends are in-
vited.
12681-F-9.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 9, 1917

Germany Unites World Against Her!

TO the sharp note of Spain warn-
ing Germany against the in-
troduction of unrestricted sub-
marine warfare, have been added
the warnings of Brazil, Bolivia and
the Scandinavian countries, Den-
mark, Sweden and Norway. Doubt-
less other neutrals are preparing
to take similar action. China we
know is contemplating some such
course.

The German leaders doubtless by
this time realise how deeply they
have offended neutral opinion and
how completely they have forfeited
the world's respect. If they had
any hope remaining of an effectual
division of opinion in the United
States, this hope they must now
abandon, for the American Senate
has voted 78 to 5 in support of
President Wilson's action in sever-
ing diplomatic relations with them.

The action of the Central Powers
in announcing their policy of ruth-
less destruction of life and property
at sea has served to unite the world
against them and, viewed from this
standpoint, it is a good thing,
making for future, if not immedi-
ate, stability. President Wilson in
his address to the Senate called for
a combination or coalition of
nations sufficiently strong to guar-
antee, by force, if necessary, a last-
ing peace. Such a coalition has
been brought measurably nearer.
Germany, undeterred by the prompt
action of the United States and
other neutral powers, is fully
launched upon her murderous
career at sea. Unless she climbs
down, it is now evident, the United
States is going to enter the war
against her. Other nations may
follow the lead of the United States,
but whether they do or not, their
sympathy and support, as shown by
their telegrams to Germany, will
be on the side of the United States
and the Entente Allies.

A possible and even probable
coalition has been brought into view
that would be strong enough to
guarantee the peace of the world.
This coalition would include Great
Britain, France, Russia, Italy,
Japan, Spain, the United States,
the smaller states of Europe, ex-
cepting Bulgaria and Turkey, all
the republics of South America, and
even China—a combination suffi-
ciently strong, we believe, to accom-
plish any object it should put its
hand to in this world. Not long

ago such a proposal would have
been hailed as visionary, the idea
of a dreamer. It is now well with-
in the range of practical, everyday,
world politics because the impera-
tive need of it has been revealed.

In this connection it may be well
to add a word as to the effect of
such a coalition in the working out
of the great unsettled problem
between Japan and China, and,
incidentally, the United States.
Japan is confronted by the follow-
ing fundamental problem: China,
a giant, compared to Japan, is
waking up. Here is a nation of
400,000,000 sober, industrious and
intelligent people, settled on a wide
and fertile land, rich in every
natural resource. Inasmuch as
Japan cannot in the present state
of the world conquer, subdue and en-
slave such a people, and it is more
and more evident her policy is
against attempting such a conquest,
her problem resolves itself into one
of providing future safeguards
against being herself overwhelmed
and brought into subjection by this
same giant once it is fully awake.
By entering the world coalition now
coming into view, Japan would
guarantee her future.

The problem for China lies in so
guiding her actions at the present
time that nothing shall occur to
hinder or obstruct her full and free
national development into a great
power. China, too, would find her
guarantee in this coalition.

In other words, such a coalition
would guarantee the peace of the
world and the free and independent
national development of every unit
composing it, because it would serve
at the same time as a certain curb
on the special ambitions of any one
unit as against any other unit. The
concessions and adjustments made
necessary by declining or growing
populations would be decreed by a
supreme tribunal created for the
purpose.

Such a coalition and its prob-
able machinery have engaged the
best thought of mankind for cen-
turies. The German leaders, by in-
cessantly and consistently harrow-
ing and outraging all the sensibili-
ties of civilisation, are forcing it to
do what it ought to have done of
its own volition long ago, that is,
to unite, for its own peace, protec-
tion and prosperity, with an inter-
national policeman taking the place
of the local one, whose club upon
the curb at midnight has through-
out our lives sounded peace and
protection to all of good intent.

The Opium Settlement

THERE are solid grounds for
gratification in the announce-
ment that the troubled question of
opium dealing in China has at last
come to an end. At least, it is
ended so far as foreigners are con-
cerned and whatever happens now
is the business of the Chinese
Government. The present Govern-
ment, whatever the ways of its pre-
decessors, has in many instances
shown a real desire to stamp out
the practice of opium smoking and
so there is good reason to believe,
with the matter entirely in its own
hands, it will set about the work of
extinction to the last possibility.

Reuter's carried a Peking cable,
yesterday, that Vice-President Feng
Kuo-chang, with Treasury bonds,
had purchased a considerable quan-
tity of opium and that great indig-
nation had been caused thereby. As
a matter of fact, it appears from the
item which we publish on Page one,
today, that the Government itself
has contracted to buy up all the
surplus stocks, thereby ending the
whole controversy so far as it
affects foreign interests.

As is well known, the prohibition
order comes into effect on March
31, but, for various reasons beyond
their control, the merchants in the
Opium Combine found themselves
unable to complete the sale of their
stocks by that date. They applied
for an extension, which was very
definitely refused.

Negotiations followed and a con-
tract has now been signed, by which
the Government will purchase the
residue, whatever it may be. We
are informed that, at the moment,
it is difficult to estimate what this
amount will be, but it may be
reckoned at about 1,500 chests, or
less, for which Tls. 8,200 per chest
will be paid.

In making this move, the Govern-
ment are only following the course
adopted in other countries in
similar circumstances. For instance,
in Japan, where the Government,
after a certain date, bought up all
the residue stocks from foreign ex-
porters. Peking has expressly
stated that the opium will be resold
solely for medicinal purposes.

Here again, a good cause is being
served, for opium has valuable
medicinal qualities. In Japan, a
very considerable number of chests
is used annually for such purposes

and in America the amount so used
represents between two and three
thousand chests annually.

We are assured that the agree-
ment signed by the merchants and
the Government is not for profit,
but simply for the purpose of clos-
ing the trade and finishing a vexed
question once and for all. The
merchants point out that the drug
would have gone in consumption in
China, anyway, because, under their
twenty rights, which carry on to the
end of this year, they could have
continued selling to the interior
Provinces still remaining open.

One can foresee no little criticism
of the agreement by the anti-opium
people—indeed, there was the be-
ginning of it in the Reuter cable
already referred to—but, again, the
merchants point out that this very
scheme was proposed by that sec-
tion themselves, some years ago, as
Mr. Edward Ezra reminded Mr.
Little, during the debate at the
Ratepayers' Meeting, last year. The
Chinese Government also proposed
it once to the British Government,
but, on both occasions, it was found
impossible to carry out the sugges-
tion, owing to the large stocks then
in hand. The fact that they are so
much reduced now makes the
arrangement possible.

The Government, we are inform-
ed, also looked at the matter from
the point of view of native dealers,
who have a large number of chests
on deposit in Chinese banks and,
had there been a big slump in
prices, these banks would naturally
have suffered severely. On the
whole, therefore, such an arrange-
ment, terminating the trade on
March 31, seems quite satisfactory
and both the merchants and the
Government should be congratulated
on finding a way, mutually
harmonious and apparently causing
no loss to either, of ending the
highly contentious business.

One cannot overlook the old
argument that, where there is a
sufficient demand for anything,
ways and means will always be
found to meet it. Opium smokers
there still unfortunately are in con-
siderable numbers in China; they
will have their drug and it will take
years to stamp out the vice. Yet
now we have the position that no
more foreign opium can be imported
into China and the Government,
in less than two months, will be in
possession of all the unsold foreign
opium in the country.

Therefore, it will be up to them
to see that their opium is used as
medicine only and that Chinese
opium is no longer grown. In other
words, the whole matter, and for
the first time, is now in the hands
of China.

War's Blight on Science

President G. Stanley Hall of Clark
University, in a paper read before
the American Psychological As-
sociation, called attention to a new
duty devolving on this country
because of the cataclysm in Europe.
The war having caused an almost
complete cessation of scientific re-
search outside the field of medicine,
"this shortage of intellectual goods
made in Europe will lay a new and
serious responsibility on American
scholars."

That is to say, American science
is now to be subjected to a test or-
dinating to that by which Ameri-
can finance and manufacture have
been tried. Our bankers and steel-
masters and munition-makers have
not been found wanting; are our
scholars as well prepared to take
up the work of scientific research
suspended in Europe during the
clash of arms?

The test will be all the severer for
the reason that where our work of
supplying the belligerent powers with
money and ammunition has been
only supplementary, the entire
cessation of scientific investigation in
Europe lays on us the burden of
making what progress is made in that
field while the war lasts and for
some time after. Not only is science
in Europe crippled by the actual loss
of eminent investigators, but scientific
research is paralyzed by the
mobilisation of national resources to
the end of military efficiency.

Is American scholarship equipped
for the task? It is at once a grave
responsibility and a rare opportunity.
American medical science has met
the new demands made by the war
in a manner that has won for it an
international renown. There will be
new laurels for America if it can
meet the intellectual test as com-
petently, if its laboratory workers
and experimenters in the field of
pure science can respond to the call
as well as its surgeons have done.—
Exchange.

Japanese Views on America's
Co-operation in Developing China

In view of America's re-entrance
into the Four-Power Loan Group,
the following views of the leading
Japanese newspapers, expressed just
a few days in advance of the event,
will be found of special interest:

The Hoochi, commenting on the
proposition to co-operate with
America in investing in China, says:
"Everyone knows that America,
having amassed great fortunes dur-
ing the European war, is anxiously
trying to find a market in China for
investments, but nearly all such at-
tempts made by the Americans of
late have been protested by the four
power bankers, and their con-
cessions have been restricted con-
siderably, so that their object has
not been fully attained. When
America bolted from the sextuple
loan group, she thought her
capitalists would be able to find a
free market for investment in
China, because China would place
more reliance upon America. Now
intelligent Americans have come to
realise the error of this policy. Dr.
Reisch, the American minister in
Peking, is doing all in his power to
bring about economic co-operation
between the Americans and the
Chinese."

"The European war has raised the
importance of the position of Japan
in the Orient, so that the friendly
European powers have come to re-
pose trust in Japan for guaranteeing
the security of their interests in the
Orient. England has declared that
she will not take any political action
in China without first consulting
Japan. America has no firm
political power in China. China's
political condition is still unstable.
America must carefully consider all
these things. The American in-
vestors, therefore, now realise the
necessity of co-operating with Japan
in China. Already some negotia-
tions seem to have been commenced.
The Empire wants to help develop
the natural resources of China. For
this object, a large amount of capital
is needed. The railway enterprises
alone would need several billions of
yen. There are mining, agricul-
tural, stock-farming, industrial,
commercial and other enterprises
which demand great amounts of
capital. All the capitalist nations
are welcome to invest their money
in China. The development of
China will increase her purchasing
power to the great advantage of
Japan as well as other nations. It
is a capital idea for Japan and
America to co-operate in China
economically. The idea should be
carried out in practice as soon as
possible."

Grand Canal Loan

The Chugai Shogyo, commenting
on the Grand Canal loan proposal,
says:

"Any conflict of interests between
Japan and America concerning the
Chinese question would be a great
source of disadvantage for both
countries. It is disadvantageous also
for the sake of development of China.
After the American bankers withdrew
from the International Consortium
in China, anything done by the
Americans in the way of loaning
money to China has been protested
against by the four powers remain-
ing in that consortium. To include
America again in the group will be
a method to remove all this source
of troubles. Now both the American
and the Japanese capitalists have
come to realise the necessity of co-
operation between the two nations in
China. This is a situation brought
about by the rise of Japan's position
in the world financially and economi-
cally."

"America increased her wealth
considerably during the war. She
wants to invest her money in China.
But Japan is in a most advantageous
position to do things in China. The
plan of co-operation will be a very
great advantage to both countries.
The news of the negotiations which
are now being conducted between the
International Corporation and the
Siemens Company on the part of
America and the Industrial Bank of
Japan for the investment of 12,000,000
yen for the Grand Canal loan is a
lad tidings. Japan has her rights
Shantung and the co-operation be-
tween Japan and America in the
work is a very appropriate thing to
do. While the plan of co-operation
was suggested by the Japanese inter-
ests first the success of the sugges-
tion is assured because the Americans
are welcoming the idea whole-
heartedly. We hope and trust that
this project will soon be carried out."

"But this co-operative idea must
be backed by a firm conviction as
to the mission and a strong bond
of union between Japan and Amer-
ica. This bond of union must be
secured by the success of diplomacy
between the two people. To China
we should show our whole-hearted
friendship. It will be a great
mistake to take any attitude of
oppression against that country. If
is a wrong idea to think of China

as a sick nation tottering to fall.
China is not a sick nation at all.
She has not been quick enough to
get the spirit of the new age. It is
the mission of Japan to help develop
the great resources of China."

U. S. Must Listen to Japan
The Osaka Asahi, commenting on
the question of return of the Ameri-
can group in the International
Consortium in China, says:

"The application of the Chinese
government for a big loan made on
September 14 to the four power
bankers should have been finally
considered at the conference of the
principles held in London. From
the various information gathered it
is presumable that America will
finally re-enter the group, that the
big loan of 100,000,000 yen will be
agreed by the five power bankers,
with the understanding that the
cash will be furnished temporarily
by Japan and America, and that the
loan will be secured by the salt
gabelle and land tax in China. But
how about the question of employing
Japanese financial advisers? From
the reason of things, it is not neces-
sary to make so much of the re-
entrance of America in the Inter-
national Consortium, since it was
America that of her own free will
bolted from the group. President
Wilson who took the policy of isola-
tion from the group for America is
still in his office and it is unbecom-
ing for America to change her
policy. But that policy was a
mistake. The intelligent Americans
have come to realise the folly of it
now. It is not unlikely that
America will be induced to re-enter
the group upon the invitation of the
four powers to do so."

"From the point of view of the
three European nations, England,
Russia and France, they are now in
the midst of war. If they must
produce their share in the China
loan, it will inconvenience them
much, however small their share
may be. It will not be wrong to let
Japan advance cash to meet the
shares of the three nations. But
they may have feared that if Japan
were allowed to furnish all of the
cash, their interests in China may
suffer a great deal in the future,
thus deciding to induce America to
re-enter the group. This is a
groundless fear. But we must note
that for future reference. Are the
Japanese officials prepared to meet
this situation to the full advantage
of Japan? But China is in a
financial embarrassment. Any in-
vestment made in China for the
development of China's resources
should be welcomed whole-heartedly."

"But America must keep in mind
that Japan has a special position in
China. Japan will not stand be-
hind any other nation in wishing for
the peace and stability of China.
China is today politically, economi-
cally in an unstable condition.
There is every possibility of the rise
of disturbances in China. To safe-
guard the interests of foreigners and
their lives in China in case of serious
disturbances is the responsibility of
Japan. We should not over-esti-
mate our own strength. We re-
cognise the inevitableness of
America taking steps to help devel-
op China. But America must not
neglect the power of Japan in the
Orient. America can only accom-
plish her plans in China by depend-
ing upon the co-operation of Japan.
If the Americans should realise this
point fully the question of employ-
ment of financial advisers for China
will be settled without much diffi-
culty. Even in the Grand Canal loan
scheme, it will be wise for America
to listen to the claims of Japan
seriously."

The Kokumin also comments on
the proposition of the Japanese-
American co-operation in China and
says:

Urges U. S. Co-operation
"We have long advocated the
need of Japanese-American co-op-
eration in investing in China, because
it is unwise for the two nations to
stand on an antagonistic attitude
toward each other. The news that
the Japanese and the American
financiers are negotiating about co-
operation is a good one, as is also
the news that America will re-enter
the International Consortium. Japan
stands for the territorial integrity
of China and equality of opportu-
nity for all the nations interested in
China. There has been no change
made in that policy. The American
statesmen used to entertain suspi-
cion about the motive of Japan in
China. But at the present time
when the European nations are busy
with the war and have no time to
attend to the affairs in China much,
it is appropriate for Japan and
America to co-operate in the devel-

opment of China. There have been
printed many books and magazine
and newspaper articles in America
denouncing Japan as entertaining a
sinister ambition in China. All this
suspicion was a result of the irres-
ponsible diplomacy of the Okuma
ministry, which furnished materials
for the Americans to base their suspi-
cion of the Japanese. But the
Okuma ministry is no more. With
the change of the ministry the way
of perfect understanding between
Japan and America and other
nations has been paved. It is ex-
pected that the financial and econ-
omic development of China will be
accomplished satisfactorily."

Blame for Terauchi Ministry
The Tokio Asahi says that the

Terauchi ministry takes a backward
foreign policy. At the present rate
the ministry will yield everything
to foreign countries. It may even
abandon the South Sea Islands if
Japan is requested to do so. It will
be fortunate for the Terauchi min-
istry if he would not meet a vigorous
opposition of the nation.

The Yomiuri would not unneces-
sarily criticise the diplomatic policy
of the Okuma ministry. But the
editor is anxious to see that by im-
proving the diplomatic policy of
Japan the credit of Japan as an hon-
orable nation be increased.

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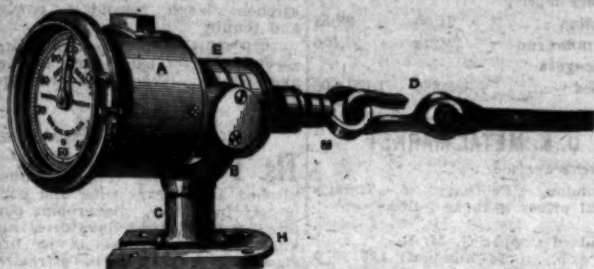
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(New York Times)
Border Pay in the Army
I. L. D.—Do the enlisted men on the border get more pay than the United States Army men who are not there?
Enlisted men on duty on the border, within the limits of the United States, do not receive any pay in excess of those who are serving elsewhere. But those serving in Mexico receive a 20 per cent increase in pay.

Japanese and Naturalisation
Cuco.—A Japanese cannot be naturalised as an American citizen.

Letts and Lithuanians
Mrs. H. M. B.—Are the Letts and Lithuanians Slavonic peoples? Are they adherents of the Greek Church? They are not Slavonic. Many of the Letts are Lutherans, many others Roman Catholics. The Lithuanians

proper are chiefly Roman Catholic, although some have returned to the Greek Church, in which they were before their union with Poland in 1386.

Earthquakes
H. H. F.—I understand that most earthquakes occur near the sea. Will you tell me how far inland any earthquakes of which there is reliable information have occurred, and also how high above the sea level the highest ones have been?
There is no limit, except the size of the continent, to the distance of the origins of earthquakes from the ocean. Earthquakes occur in the middle of Asia, and probably the strongest earthquakes on record in the United States occurred in the southeastern part of Missouri in the years 1811 and 1812.
There is less information as to the altitude, but it is probable that

earthquakes occur very high in mountain ranges. A very severe earthquake on July 6, 1912, occurred in the neighborhood of Mount McKinley, Alaska, apparently at a very high altitude. No exact figures can be given.

The Louisiana Purchase
Louisiana.—The United States purchased the Province of Louisiana from France in 1803. The expectation that France would hold Louisiana had caused grave concern in the United States, and there was a great deal of astonishment when Napoleon, through Talleyrand, proposed to sell the entire province, and asked for an offer. After some discussion of the price, the French Minister of the Treasury agreed to take \$8,000,000 francs, including 20,000,000 for the Louisiana debts, which the United States was to assume. On this basis, therefore, the sale was effected. Accompanying in the treaty were two conventions providing for the manner of payment and for the settlement of the debt. Up to June 20, 1830, the total cost of Louisiana was \$27,267,621.—(McMaster.)

Lucrezia Borgia
J. M.—Lucrezia Borgia, sister of Cesare Borgia, a very beautiful

woman to whom the tradition of ages has attached what seems to be an unjust obloquy, was born in Rome in 1480. She was married first to Giovanni Strozzi, Lord of Pesaro, in 1493, but this marriage was annulled, and in 1498 her father, Pope Alexander VI., gave her hand to Alfonso, Duke of Bisceglie, nephew of the King of Naples. Alfonso believed that Cesare Borgia had sought his life and attempted to retaliate, whereupon he was cut to pieces by his own bodyguard at Cesare's command. Lucrezia was then married to Alfonso d'Este, who soon after inherited the Duchy of Ferrara. She died in 1519. Many tales have been told of her crimes and vices, and she has been represented as placed absolutely outside the pale of humanity. But the recent researches of most accurate and impartial historians have refuted the more extravagant of these claims.

'Ex Dividend'
Arthur B. Retallick sends the following in comment upon the question of H. L. H. on stock quotations: I have always understood the phrase "ex dividend" to mean that after the time a stock goes ex divid-

end, buyers will not be entitled to receive the dividend, and that sellers will be entitled to keep it. In other words, the stock will be traded in as if no dividend had ever been declared.

In substantiation of this I quote from Todman's "Brokerage Accounts," a textbook used by the New York University:

"Whenever a stock is about to sell ex dividend notice thereof is printed on the ticker. All transactions thenceforth are made with the dividend off. The price of such a stock frequently reflects a decrease to the extent of the dividend. For example: If steel were marked ex dividend, John Jones could then buy 100 shares at 55 instead of 54 1/2, but he would not be given the credit for the dividend when it was subsequently paid.

"Customers carrying 'long' stock before declaration of dividends, and who do not dispose of their holdings before the stock sells ex dividend, receive credit for the dividend on the day that it becomes payable."

"The effect which a dividend declaration has on stocks—if sold ex dividend—is a depression in price. Any customer who is short at the time a stock sells ex dividend is charged with an amount representing the dividend."

Questions for Naturalisation

A. B.—When the applicant for a final certificate of citizenship appears before the Judge in open court, he is questioned, with the end that the court may be convinced of his sincerity in wishing to become a citizen, his promise of being a good one, and his definite intention to uphold the Constitution of the United States. It is obvious that these questions cannot be anticipated or listed. But, in answer to your inquiry, it would be well for the prospective applicant to familiarise himself with the subjects covered by such questions, for instance, as these:

What is the form of government in the United States? What are the governing bodies of the United States? Of what is the legislative department of the United States composed? What are the duties of Congress? Of what is the House of Representatives composed? Of what is the Senate composed? Who is the head of the executive department of the United States? Who is the President of the United States? What are the duties of the President? When is the President elected? When is the President inaugurated? How long does the President hold office? What are Presidential Electors? Who was the first President of the United States? What constitutes the Judicial Department of the United States, and what are its duties? How do the Supreme Court Justices obtain their offices? How are members of the House of Representatives chosen? How are Senators chosen? Where does Congress meet? Who are the chief assistants of the President of the United States? What is the Constitution of the United States? Can it be changed? If so, has it ever been? If it can be, how? How is a State governed? In what Congressional district do you live? What is the name of your Congressman?

Our National Anthem

A reader.—Which is our national air, "America" or "The Star-Spangled Banner?"
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations
Closing	
Banks	
M. K. and S. B.	\$660
Chartered	\$59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 5
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 375
North China	Tls. 152 1/2
Union of Canton	\$945
Yangtze	\$357 1/2
Fire Insurances	
Shanghai Fire	\$155
Mongkong Fire	\$275
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 138
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 100
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 18 1/2
Shanghai Tug (I)	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	\$25
Philippines	Tls. 1
Raub	\$2.40 S.
Docks	
Mongkong Dock	\$125 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82
Mongkong Wharf	Tls. 88 1/2
Land and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80 S.
Waihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wu	Tls. 158 1/2
E-wu Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 72
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Kaou-kung-mow	Tls. 60
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 44
Kung Yik	Tls. 116
Yangtsepo	Tls. 14.10
Yangtsepo Pref.	Tls. 6 1/2
Yangtsepo	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tite	Tls. 25
China Sugar	\$120 S.
Green Island	\$11.65 S.
Langkats	Tls. 20 1/2
Major Bros.	Tls. 20 1/2
Shanghai Cement	Tls. 145
Stores	
Hall and Holt	\$16
Lilwell	\$20 B.
Lans, Crawford	\$35
Moutrie	\$64 B.
Watson	\$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 12 1/2
Amberst	Tls. 1 1/2
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 1/2 S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6 1/2
Ayer Tawrah	Tls. 35
Batu Aman 1915	Tls. 1.60
Bukit Tok Alang	Tls. 45 S.
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United	Tls. 1.65
Chempedak	Tls. 15 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.20 S.
Domnion	Tls. 11 1/2
Gula Kalsang	Tls. 21
Jaya Consolidated	Tls. 7
Kamunting	Tls. 1.10
Kapala	Tls. 30
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karun	Tls. 10 1/2
Kota Bahros	Tls. 20 1/2
Kroowok Java	Tls. 16.20
Padang	Tls. 10
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4 1/2
Permatas	Tls. 1.60
Repah	Tls. 1.07 1/2
Samagagas	Tls. 7 1/2
Seekes	Tls. 1.60
Semambu	Tls. 15 1/2
Semawang	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Kibang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 13
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 1.60
Shanghai Pakang	Tls. 1.60
Sungala	Tls. 11 1/2
Sungel Darl	Tls. 11 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6 S.
Shai Kalandan	Tls. 1.60
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Tapiing	Tls. 2 1/2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 S.
Tebong	Tls. 82 1/2
Ulobet	Tls. 2
Ziangbo	Tls. 6
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and B. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 40
Shai Elec. and Ab.	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 80
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 265

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Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:

Chinese Cotton.—We have had another week of small markets with practically nothing doing. The general range of prices being about Tls. 1/2 to 1 per picul lower than last week's quotations, closing steady.

Following upon the rupture of the diplomatic situation between America and Germany, there was considerable excitement both in the New York and Liverpool exchanges, resulting in a decline of from 2 to 3 cents per pound, causing grave anxiety to the trade generally and while slight reactions have taken place within the last two days, opinions are as much at variance as ever, both Bulls and Bears having strong points in support of their views. Under such conditions, prognostications are futile, as the situation is unparalleled in the history of the trade, and the watchful, waiting policy adopted by spinners seems most desirable for the present. Tone of the market, Quiet to Steady.

Liverpool:—
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F.
Brown 21.20
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal 8.35
Price of Mid-Americans 10.15
Price of Mid-Americans last reported 11.03

Tone of market, Easy.
New York Market:—
Price of Mid-American, May 16.16
Price of Mid-American, Oct. 14.82

Tone of market, Quiet.
Indian Market:—
March/April shipment
Broach 65
Hinganghat 62
Yongmal 60
F. Bengal 55
Akola and Nagpur 64

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Shanghai, February 8, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying

rate @ 88=Tls. 1.13 @ 71.8=\$1.58

Mex. Dollars, Market rate... 71.45

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch... —

Bar Silver... —

Copper Cash... 1883

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3/7 1/2=Tls. 5.51

Exch. @ 71.8=Mex. \$ 7.68

Peking Bar... Tls. 274 1/2

Native Interest... .02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver... 37 1/2 d.

Bank Rate of Discount... 5 1/2 %

Market rate of discount:—

3 m-s... %

4 m-s... %

6 m-s... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 27.30

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$476 1/2

Consols... —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London... T.T. 3-7 1/2

London... Demand 8-7 1/2

India... (nominal) T.T. 265 1/2

Paris... T.T. 507

Paris... Demand 507 1/2

New York... T.T. 56 1/2

New York... Demand 86 1/2

Hongkong... T.T. 66

Japan... T.T. 58 1/2

Batavia... T.T. 211 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London, nominal 4 m-s. Cds. 3-9 1/2

London, nominal 4 m-s. Dcoy. 3-9 1/2

London, nominal 6 m-s. Cds. 3-9 1/2

London, nominal 6 m-s. Dcoy. 3-9 1/2

Paris... nominal 4 m-s. 523

New York... nominal 4 m-s. 89 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-

CHANGE FOR JANUARY

£1=Hk. Tls. 5.21

Hk. Tls. 1=Francs 5.23

" " 1=Marks 14.36

Gold \$1=Hk. Tls. 1.10

Hk. Tls. 1=Yen 1.78

" " 1=Ruppes 2.28

" " 1=Reubie 2.39

" " 1=Mex. \$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, February 8, 1917.

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.25

Bakris Tls. 4.75

Consolidated Tls. 3.20

Sua Manggis Tls. 6.00

Tanah Merah Tls. 1.00

Shanghai Land 1900 and

1901 6% Debs. Tls. 50.00

Direct

Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.25 cash

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, February 6.—Today's

rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2 1/4 % for account. f 51

Cheques on London at Paris.

Fr. 27.30

T.T. on London at New York

G. \$ 4.76 1/2

Bar Silver (Spot) 37 1/2 d.

Bank of England Rate of

Discount 5 1/2 %

Market rate of Discount 5 1/2 %

Cotton: Egyptian F. G. P. 21.26 d.

Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde

and Bengal 7.85 d.

Cotton: Mid American Spot 10.40 d.

Plantation Rubber February.

3s. 1 1/2 d. to 3s. 1 1/4 d. paid.

Deliveries China Silk 15 Bales

Deliveries Canton Silk 6 "

Deliveries Japan Silk 7 "

Tone of Tea Market Dearest.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 6.—Today's

rubber prices were:—

Plantation, First Latex:

Spot: 3s. 2 1/2 d. to 3s. 2 d. paid.

April to June: 3s. 1 1/2 d. to 3s.

2 d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Firm.

Total Stocks in London and Liver-

pool 11,388 tons.

Last Quotation, London, Feb. 5.—

Spot: 3s. 1 d. to 3s. 1 1/4 d. paid.

April to June: 3s. 1 1/2 d. to 3s.

1 1/4 d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Firm.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,

TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:

ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin.

Delightfully situated, facing

Victoria Park, and located in

the Centre of the Town's Life

and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious

Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with

Bath; Double, Single or En

Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and

Selected Cellar, under Foreign

Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric

Light, Modern Sanitary

Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and

Porters meet all Trains and

Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

January Rubber Outputs

The Dominion Rubber Co. Ltd.

40,579 lbs.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic in-

formation has been received by

the general agent from the

Sumatra director and manager of

the Maatschappij tot Mij-

nisch en Landbouwexploitatie in

Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for

February 7 was 101 tons."

ELINOR GLYN'S

ENTHRALLING

LOVE

DRAMA

ONLY AUTHORIZED

ADAPTATION

IN

FIVE PARTS

RELIABLE

FEATURE

FILM CORPN

New York

THE STORY

ELINOR GLYN'S

SEE THIS REMARKABLE FEATURE

AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

On February 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th.

SHOWING ALSO SELECTED NEW COMEDIES

Special Matinee on Saturday, 10th

at 5 p.m.

SHOWING CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S BURLESQUE

ON

"CARMEN"

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

28 Kiangse Rd., Phone 60

INVESTMENT
SECURITIES

If you wish to invest any amount
from Tls. 15 up, our service will be
of assistance to you.

WE WILL SELL

Municipal Debentures.
Land Investment Debentures.
Consolidated.
Anglo-Javas.
Kroowoks.

HOUSES TO LET

UNFURNISHED, near French
Park, 5 large rooms, hot water
service, perfect bathrooms and
kitchen, large verandah, garden
and tennis.

FURNISHED, 5 rooms, hot water
service, perfect bathrooms, kitchen
and pantry, large verandah and
garden.

HOUSES FOR SALE

Tls. 14,000 modern five
roomed house, kitchen and pantry
completely furnished. Bathrooms con-
tain porcelain tubs, lavatories and
flush closets. House is in first
class condition and in attractive
surroundings.

Tls. 25,000 modern 9-room-
ed house on
Route Valion, hot water, kitchen
and pantry tiled and completely
furnished, perfect bathrooms with
porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush
closets, medicine chests, and clothes
closets. Bedrooms face south, light,
cheerful, with built-in closets,
garden, tennis. Part cash and part
on time, if desired.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

28 Kiangse Rd. Tel. 60.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Iloilo, Puket.
Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon.
Batavia, Karachi, Saigon.
Bombay, Klang, Seremban.
Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore.
Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai.
Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya.
Colombo, Malacca, Taiping.
Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.).
Fochow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower).
Haiphong, New York, Burma.
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.
Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted of the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanol, Saigon.
Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai.
Canton, Mengtze, Singapore.
Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin.
Dondohery, Peking, Tourane.
Haiphong, Papeete.
Hankou, Phnom-Penh.

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Anvers.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dedwell, Esq., Deputy.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman].
C. E. Anton, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager: Hongkong-N. J. STAM.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking.
Bankok, Johore, Penang.
Batavia, Kanton, Rangoon.
Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon.
Calcutta, London, S. Francisco.
Canton, Lyons, Shanghai.
Colombo, Malacca, Singapore.
Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya.
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin.
Harbin, New York, Tsingtau.
Hilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,600,000
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Hankow, Peking.
Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai.
Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin.
Kwan Hongkong, Tsingtau.
Chendse, Newchwang, Vladivostok.
Chefoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama.
Dalny.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold. Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00
Reserves \$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both tals and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tals and dollars, will be furnished on request.
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot, General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

Bankers:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 20,500,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshai, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Lianyung, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tsingtau, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: National City Bank Building, 60 Wall Street, New York.

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up... U.S. \$2,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:
Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, S. Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CHILE, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Gulden 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333).
Reserve Fund—Gulden 9,925,431 (about £827,120).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:
Banjermin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balei, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tjeban-Tunggul, Dejember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tals and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tals accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

R. G. J. WYNEBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital H. \$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,357,850
Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office: 6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Malay), Galle (Ceylon), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road. 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kunming Tels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559



SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 15,000,000
Reserves Yen 1,470,000
Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
New York Bankers:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Comptroller Office).

Amusements

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woohang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME for Friday, Saturday & Sunday, 9th, 10th & 11th Feb.

"THE ADVENTURES OF DOMINICA," 3rd & 4th Series. 4 parts.

"JABEZ' CONQUEST," and "LE GRAND'S REVENGE."

Featuring Sheldon Lewis and Nell Craig.

ALSO SHOWING: "AMIDST RAGING BEASTS," A Selig animal feature. Full of thrills, 2 parts, and also one very laughable Keystone.

Dress Circle Seats..... 30 cts. only

EXPECT BIG DOUBLE MOVE FROM KAISER

Militarists Think He May Make Naval Sortie Simultaneously With Offensive

London, January 30.—The present shows an absence of military activity, with the exception of minor British attacks in the western front which has enabled them to straighten the line at important points, but militarists here are busy speculating on the future. The theory that the Germans may make a naval sortie simultaneously with an offensive in the West finds many supporters.

It is argued that the necessity of ending the war, owing to the scarcity of food, may induce the Kaiser to make a supreme effort only at points where a decision is possible, namely, in the West and on the sea.

The Turks and Bulgars are largely replacing the Germans in the east.

7.—The depression signalled yesterday has moved across the Eastern Sea towards the Looe. The barometers have risen rapidly on the continent. A moderate northerly gale has set almost everywhere, with the result of rainfall or snowfall in the central districts.

8.—Cloudy, cold but drier weather. Barometer still rising.

Thursday, February 8, 1917.

WEATHER. 4 a.m. 9 a.m.
Bar. at Cent., mm. 769.5 766.84
" " " " 30.49 30.49
Variation mm. for 24 h. -4.12 +4.48
Variation mm. for 12 h. -1.32 +1.38
(Direction) saw
Wind Kilom. per hour 20 16
Miles 12.4 3.8
Temperature { Cent. 8.1 6.1
" Fahrenheit 27.4 6.3
Humidity 66 68
Nebulosity 5-10 1 3
Rainfall 0.0 0.0
Raf. Wind 0.0 0.0

Vessels To Arrive

From London, etc.
Cardiganshire Dec. 15 Feb. 14
Glenamoy Nov. 10 Feb. 9
Glenagly Feb. 26
Kilmar Mar. 23
Miyasaki Mar. 10
From Vancouver, etc.
Empress of Japan Feb. 27
From New York
Bolton Castle Nov. 30 Mar. 4
City of Corinth Nov. 4 Feb. 9
Lowther Castle 15 Feb. 15
Tokima Mar. Nov. 18 Feb. 20
From San Francisco, etc.
Ecuador Mar. 12
Nippon Mar. 7
Shinyo Mar. 17
Tenyo Mar. Jan. 26 Feb. 10
Siberia Mar. Jan. 17 Feb. 19
Venezuela Feb. 13
From Gothenburg
Panama Feb. 28
From Tacoma
Mexico Mar. 12
From Seattle
Shidzuoka Mar. 14

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Carmarthenshire Jan. 22
Gleniffer Dec. 21
Kamo Mar. 24
Kashima Mar. 31
Katori Mar. 6
Kioto Jan. 13
Mereishire Dec. 3
Nankin Jan. 9
Nanking Dec. 12
Novara Jan. 24
Somali Jan. 13
Suwa Mar. 29
For Marseilles, etc.
Armand Behic Jan. 19
Athos Feb. 2
Porthos Feb. 3
For Vancouver, etc.
Empress of Japan Jan. 13
For New York
Egremont Castle Nov. 20
Euryedon Dec. 23
Toyooka Mar. Feb. 1
Taushima Mar. Dec. 12

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2760	Ger.	Carlotta	YWGW
Feb 7	Japan	Asosun maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Feb 7	Hongkong	Anhui	1865	Br.	B. & S.	UNCW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bahia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Feb 2	Japan	City of Vienna	4464	Br.	M. B. Co.	PWE
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Jan 16	Swatow	Esang	1125	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YTFD
Feb 8	Hongkong	Euryates	3507	Br.	B. & S.	NY
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Feb 8	Hongkong	Feiching	994	Chi.	O.M.S.N. Co.	KLTY
Feb 7	Japan	Fukujo maru	1100	Jap.	M. B. K.	HYPW
Jan 12	Poochow	Glenage	4686	Br.	Guthrie	YTPDW
Jan 13	Poochow	Heinrich	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLZ
Jan 30	Poochow	Haeen	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	BI
Jan 30	Poochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLTY
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int'd
Jan 9	Hongkong	Kwangchi	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	YTFD
Jan 18		Kingzeig	814	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	YTFD
Jan 22	Chefoo	Kingzeig	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.	BIT
Feb 6	Ningpo	Kasheen	2013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLTY
Feb 7		Kashin maru	781	Jap.	Suzuki	MBKW
Nov 15	Hankow	Lishuwa	366	Br.	J. M. & Co	8 p
July 16	Hankow	Melbah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB1
July 30	Hankow	Melice	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB1
Dec 16	Hankow	Melton	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOOW
Feb 7	Nanking	Melton		Br.		
Jan 21	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	YKDW
Feb 9	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Feb 7	Chinwangtao	Proetus	1025	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Feb 7	Wladivostok	Poltava	1990	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
Feb 7	Japan	Sato maru	574	Jap.	Sato Shokai	NYKW
Feb 7	Japan	Slangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Feb 5	Hankow	Sikians	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 29	Hongkong	Sileis	3319	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Dec 31	Ichang	Szechun	401	Chi.	S.S. N. Co.	KNA
Jan 15	Hankow	Tunghua	240	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KND
Feb 7	Japan	Telamon	4509	Br.	B. & S.	YTFD
Feb 7	Japan	Taka san maru	4193	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Feb 7	Poochow	Taishun	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLTY
Feb 8	Hongkong	Yusang	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 11	..	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
12	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
16	noon	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
17	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
18	6.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Mar 4	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9	..	San Francisco	Veneta	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
11	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
17	..	Vancouver B.C.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	..	San Francisco	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
			Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 9 3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.	
10	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10 12.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Santo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
11	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Chikugo maru	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
11 11.30	Kobe & Yokohama	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
12	noon	Yokohama, etc.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
13	..	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13 2.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
15 6.00	Kobe & Osaka	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
16	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
17 6.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
17	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19 6.30	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
19 8.10	Moji, Kobe	Tise Ito maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
24 8.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 11	noon	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	..	Java Ports	Tikini	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
17	..	London	Yasaka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	..	Marseilles etc.	Cordillere	Fr.	U. M. M.
26	noon	London etc.	Hitschi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 4	..	London etc.	Glenamoy	Br.	Glen Line
			Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTH-EAST PORTS

Feb	9	D.L. Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
	9 4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
--	9 noon	Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
	9 A.M.	Hongkong & Canton	Feiching	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
	10 A.M.	Foochow	Hsinfung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
	10 3.30	Ningpo	Anping	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
	10 4.40	Ningpo via Wenchow	Hsiao	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
	11 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
	11 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
	12	Hongkong via Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. & S. S. Co.
	13 D.L.	Swatow	Holbow	Br.	B. & S.
	13 D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
	25 12.30	Hongkong	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	18 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chikugo	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	21 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
--	27	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 9 3.00	Vladivostok	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
9 4.00	Dalny	Isshin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
9 11.30	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
9 1.00	Dalny	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
9 noon	Wenhaiwei	Seichuen	Br.	B. & S.
10 1.00	Tsingtao	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
10 1.00	Chinwangtao	Protea	Rus.	K. M. A.
11 9.00	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
13 2.30	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 9	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
9 M.N.	..	..	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
10 M.N.	..	..	Neankin	Br.	B. & S.
10 M.N.	..	..	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
11 M.N.	..	..	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
12 M.N.	..	..	Kiangwan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
12 M.N.	..	..	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
13 M.N.	..	..	Kiangshin	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
13 M.N.	..	..	Taipei maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
13 M.N.	..	..	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
13 M.N.	..	..	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
14 M.N.	..	..	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
14 M.N.	..	..	Kiangshin	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
15 M.N.	..	..	Kiangsu	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
15 M.N.	..	..	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
16 M.N.	..	..	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
17 M.N.	..	..	Pojang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 8	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Feb 8	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	B. & S.	STW
Feb 8	Dalny	Keelung maru	1085	Jap.	N. K. K.	TKDLW
Feb 8	Dalny	Banigwa maru	880	Jap.	N. K. K.	TKDLW
Feb 8	Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
Feb 8	Hankow	Tungting	2036	Br.	B. & S.	ONW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 8	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	Hankow	Kiangwan	2104	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
8	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinking	1616	Br.	B. & S.
8	Chefoo	Shocking	1815	Br.	B. & S.
8	Dalny	Touking	3302	Dan.	S. Oil Co.
8	Kumho	Pakboi	1227	Br.	B. & S.
8	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
Feb 8	Jan. 30	Cincinnati	Am. cr.	3218	10	514	Fewell
B & O B I	Nov. 20	Helena	Am. g-b.	1397	8	159	Brotherton
P & D	Nov. 8	Monocacy	Am. g-b.	190	2	47	Carlier
O D	Dec. 16	Wilmington	Am. g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodcock are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Loongwo, 3,925 tons, Captain Finkelstein, will leave on Friday, the 9th inst., at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Tungting, Captain Torrie, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, the 9th inst., at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, the 10th inst., at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's s.s. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Feb. 10, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's s.s. Talce Maru, Captain T. Honjo, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, Feb. 12, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kaikan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Proteus, February 10, For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkoo Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Friday, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Felch, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsinfung, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Hsiao, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Anhui, Captain Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, the 11th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Telephone: Nos. (Freight) 77, (Passage) 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Sunling, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Telephone: Nos. (Freight) 77, (Passage) 401.

HONGKONG via MANILA.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s. Venezuela, 14,000 tons, Captain H. Thompson, will be despatched from the China Merchants Central Wharf on Tuesday, February 13, at such time as state of tides will permit. For further information apply to Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., Agents, 5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Tel. No. 778.

SWATOW The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Holbow Captain Ritchie will leave on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Telephone: Nos. 77.

AMOY HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Shantung, Captain Methral, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday the 15th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru, Capt. Ota, will leave on Friday, Feb. 10, The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or passage apply to American Trading Company.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Foyang, Tatung, Tungting and "Wuchang"—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Fungchow, Fungtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Poochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Agents: 21-23 French Bund. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers "Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia" 14,000 tons each TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco

S.S. "Venezuela"	Feb. 13	Mar. 4
S.S. "Ecuador"	Mar. 12	Mar. 31
S.S. "Colombia"	Apr. 6	Apr. 25

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents:

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Tel. 778 Local No. 13 5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru Capt. Ota, will leave on Friday, February 10, The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.C. s.s. Kutsang left Hongkong for Shanghai and Kobe yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talce Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fenryang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Shantung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.C. s.s. Choyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Kobe at 8.30 a.m. yesterday, sailed for Nagasaki at 7 p.m. and is due to arrive at the latter port at 5 p.m. today.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Anping from Ningpo:—Miss Cressy, Miss Smith and Mr. Hybert.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru for Moji:—Messrs. J. W. Cameron, T. Katakura, T. Awano, Mr. and Mrs. K. Nishizawa, Mr. S. Imai, Mr. H. Katakura and Mr. E. Sudzuki. For Kobe:—Messrs. F. J. P. Calles, W. S. Deane, E. J. Chaburn, M. Okada, R. J. Ridout, I. Kodama and K. Harada. For Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Maeda and Mr. N. A. Viloudaki.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10.30 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Custom jetty at 8 p.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days

Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

Shanghai to Chicago 18 days

Shanghai to New York 19 days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific. 30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

1917	1917
MONTAGLE 13 Feb.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 13 May
EMPRESS OF ASIA 17 Feb.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN 30 May
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA 9 June
EMPRESS OF JAPAN 31 Mar.	MONTAGLE 27 June
EMPRESS OF ASIA 14 April	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 7 July
MONTAGLE 18 April	EMPRESS OF JAPAN 21 July

SHIPPING N. Y. K. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife, London.

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno	Feb. 12
HITACHI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Tomimaga	Feb. 25
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano	Mar. 4

CARGO SERVICE TO LONDON

TSURUGA MARU 15,000 Capt. S. Shibata, Feb. 17

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	Feb. 12, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada	Feb. 19, 1917
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu	Mar. 11, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE

SADO MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Shinohara, Feb. 9, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe)

SANTO MARU	4,100	Capt. Y. Nakajima	Feb. 10
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui	Feb. 13
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	Feb. 17
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	Feb. 20
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki	Feb. 24

SHANGHAI KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji)

CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. K. Miyawaka	Feb. 15, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Feb. 22, 1917

FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano	Feb. 10, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	Feb. 12, 1917

FOR HONGKONG

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu	Feb. 25, 1917
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AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Yoshikawa	Feb. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda	Mar. 20, "
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda	Apr. 17, "

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
TOKUJI IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 3729.

Apply to
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
for particulars of all kinds of
SWEDISH PAPER

T.K.K. OPENING ITS OWN OFFICES IN SHANGHAI

Assistant General Manager
Avery Is Here Making
Arrangements

Shanghai business circles have lately had many pleasant surprises in the shape of new firms establishing agencies here, or old ones extending their lines and they will be glad to know that still another shipping company is to make a bigger show here, in consequence of the boom it is experiencing. This is the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, which propose having all its agencies under its own control, run by its own men.

Right away, it may be said that the company has no quarrel with its old agents—they were the American Trading Company in Shanghai—but, on the contrary, is deeply grateful for the loyal and capable co-operation of them all in building up the firm's business. The reason is that the company has prospered so much that, from being the owner of but two or three boats, it now has a large and well-equipped fleet and its business is growing so rapidly that it is still building up as fast as war conditions will allow.

All this being so, it was deemed only proper that the company should have its own offices, at least in the large cities where it is represented. Hence, Mr. W. H. Avery, the assistant general manager from San Francisco, has been touring the East attending to details.

He has fixed up Manila and now is tackling Shanghai, where he has met with a difficulty which will make the settlement still more proud of itself. Things are so brisk here, that he could not find an office big enough, with the necessary godowns, but he has options on several of the big places going up and expects to be able to make a definite choice very soon.

The gentleman in charge of the Shanghai agency will be Mr. T. N. Alexander, a trusted servant of the company, who has been with Mr. Avery in the San Francisco office for many years. He will most likely be out here inside of three months.

Mr. Avery, who is stopping at the Astor House, gave a general idea of the changes and the reasons for them in the course of an interview.

"The Toyo Kisen Kaisha company is now working out plans to give Manila, and other ports in the Orient, more cargo space. Business between the Far East and North and South America is increasing rapidly and there is an ever-growing demand in American markets for the products of the Asiatic countries, China, Japan, the Philippines and the East Indies.

"The development of this trade at a faster rate has been greatly hindered through lack of space in which to ship the goods. Manila, for instance, could use much more tonnage than she can get at the present time.

"Practically the only way to aid the exporters and importers is through the placing on the trans-Pacific run of new vessels. We have on the way in Japan today six new vessels. Three will be 10,000 tons boats and three will be 8,500 tons. The latter steamers will be placed on the San Francisco, Japan, Manila and China route, while the others will operate between the Orient and South American ports. These ships should be launched before the end of the year and be in commission early in 1918.

"To help out matters at present, we have several chartered steamers which are running only between the United States and Yokohama and Kobe and between South America and the two Japanese ports. These vessels bring out large cargoes for China and the Philippines and leave them at the Western terminus, Kobe, where they are picked up by the larger vessels—after these have discharged their Japan consignments—and carried to their destination."

Dance Music Today

The following program of Dance Music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

- One Step—"Daddy, won't you buy him for me?" MacDonald
 - Waltz—"Passion Flower" Zulueta
 - One Step—"The Land of my best Girl" Grimsby
 - Waltz—"Old Cremorne" Dawson
 - One Step—"All aboard for Dixie Land" Grimsby
 - Waltz—"Griserie" Grimsby
- A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

'People's Army' Still Causes Great Anxiety To Weihsien

Weihsien, Shantung, February 5.—The New Year has not brought the long-hoped-for relief from the so-called "People's Army," which since last May, has been a source of anxiety to the people in the city. The latest move on the part of these "patriots" was to arrest the leading representatives of the gentry, huddle them into a large room, promising release as soon as the sum of \$80,000 should be paid over to them in charge. After the steady bleeding that the people have once considered themselves well off cash, and as there is no market for land, of which they have plenty, they are in a precarious position indeed. It seems inevitable that the city will be looted before we are rid of these highway robbers.

While the city people are in a bad way, financially, the country people are taking advantage of the offers made by the British Government, which is recruiting for the Labor Battalion which is to go to Europe to work on the railroads. In the field, in mines, and at the docks, in order to release nationals of the Allied Powers who will then be able to enter the army for active service. The wages offered are very attractive to those who have little cash than is actually necessary to keep the wolf from the door, and the extreme severity of the present winter will, no doubt, make an added reason why workmen should offer themselves for this work. Leaders of groups of fourteen men receive \$18 a month, and all expenses, while their families get \$15 a month, in addition to which the sum of \$20 is paid down to the family as a "comforting" fee, when the candidate passes his medical examination and is signed up. Ordinary workmen receive \$12 a month, their families \$10 a month, while the same "comforting" fee of \$20 is paid over to the families at the time of their departure and Wang Yuan-del.

News Brevities

The Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on Monday, the 12th February, the day fixed by the Chinese Government as a Commemoration Day.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's s.s. Venezuela sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong, via Kobe, Shanghai and Manila, on Wednesday morning, February 7th. The company will dispatch the Venezuela from Shanghai on February 13th, in time to reach Hongkong for the races. The Venezuela is due at Hongkong on February 21st, and will re-sail again for Shanghai on March 1.

TSAR'S POLAND PLANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 7.—Reuter's Agency learns, on undoubted authority, that the Emperor of Russia intends that Poland shall have its own State organization, legislature and army.

NOTICE

For the past 12 months the business of N. Lazarus, optician, has been and is now under the management of
Mr. H. Tobias,
F. S. M. C. (Lond.), F. I. O. (Eng.)
The only optician in Shanghai with an English qualification and Diploma for optics. Note our new address
N. LAZARUS
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SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)										Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS	Express	Local	Slow	Coast	Fast	Local	Local	Night	Express	Local	Local	Local	Express	Local	Local	Night	Express	Local	Local
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55
SOOCHOW	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41
WUSIH	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21
CHANGCHOW	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31
TANYANG	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07
CHINKIANG	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51
NANKING	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10

Up Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections										Down									
STATIONS	Express	Local	Slow	Coast	Fast	Local	Local	Night	Express	Local	Local	Local	Express	Local	Local	Night	Express	Local	Local
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55
NANKING FERRY	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41
PUKOW	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21
TIENSIN CENTRAL	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31	11.31
TIENSIN CENTRAL	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07
TIENSIN CENTRAL	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51	12.51
TIENSIN CENTRAL	13.31	13.31	13.31	13.31	13.31	13.31	13.31	13.31	13.31	13.31	13.31	13.31	13.31	13.31	13.31	13.31	13.31	13.31	13.31
TIENSIN CENTRAL	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line)										Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down									
STATIONS	Express	Local	Slow	Coast	Fast	Local	Local	Night	Express	Local	Local	Local	Express	Local	Local	Night	Express	Local	Local
WOOSUNG FORTS	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55
SHANGHAI NORTH	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916
MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coast	Fast	Local	Local	Night	Express	Local	Local	Local	Express	Local	Local	Night	Express	Local	Local
Shanghai North	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35
Hangchow	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Yeh Kuei	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11
Shanghai South	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coast	Fast	Local	Local	Night	Express	Local	Local	Local	Express	Local	Local	Night	Express	Local	Local
Kon Zen Chiao	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05
Ken Shang Mun	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35
Hangchow	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55
Zah Kou	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coast	Fast	Local	Local	Night	Express	Local	Local	Local	Express	Local	Local	Night	Express	Local	Local
Zah Kou	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40
Hangchow	10.00	10.00	10.00																

Auctions

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.
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Saturday, the 10th February,
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Field, Railway, and Mining material, axle boxes, theodolite with stand, electric lamps, arc lamps, coal shovels, drills, fire extinguisher, galvanized iron-wire, belting 3" & 4" wide, oil paints, plos. matches, sewing machines, porcelain teapots and cups, glassware, ladies' cotton stockings, braids, felt hats, raincoats, shirts, collars, etc.

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William Pine (His Man Servant)

Mr. J. P. Graham-Barrow

William Nighty Pine (A Cabman)

Mr. F. J. Burrett

Samuel Burns (A Tramp)

Mr. John Hays

Margaret Summers

Mrs. A. J. Welch

The Lady Hurley (Waverton's half sister)

Mrs. Henry Schlee

Miss Beatrice Dainton (Lady Hurley's niece)

Mrs. J. Isenman

Little Peter Summers

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Mrs. Parker (Waverton's Cook-house keeper)

Mr. John Hays

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INSTRUCTION in modern ball-room dances. Classes may be formed upon application. Experienced teacher. Apply to Box 43, THE CHINA PRESS.

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12674 F 15

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12670 F 10

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FOR SALE, one set first-class saloon furniture; mahogany on cedar wood, made by artist; cosy corner, cabinet, also carpet. Apply to Box 51, THE CHINA PRESS.

12675 F 11

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12675 F 11

PRIVATE lessons in English by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 53, THE CHINA PRESS.

12677 F 22

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12630 F 11

WANTED: English lessons in exchange for Russian, by an experienced Russian lady teacher. British only need apply to Box 55, THE CHINA PRESS.

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12678 F 15

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12673 F 17

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12686 F 12

EXPERT lady stenographer and typist desires position. At references. Can start at once. Apply to Box 57, THE CHINA PRESS.

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12668 F 10

A YOUNG lady (Eurasian), with knowledge of typing and general office work, seeks position in a local firm. Salary no object. Apply to Box 46, THE CHINA PRESS.

12670 F 10

WANTED by young man (neutral) position as general office assistant; has full experience in general office routine. At references. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.

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BUILDING overseer, expert in concrete work, open for engagement. Ten years building overseer in Shanghai. Excellent references. Apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.

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12671 F 10

WANTED: Double-barrelled shot-gun, and revolver. Send full particulars regarding make, time used, price, etc., to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS.

12589



NOTIFICATION.

THE following urgent King's Regulation has been issued by His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires under the date 5th February, 1917, and is published under his telegraphic instruction.

E. H. FRASER,
Consul General.

H. M. Consulate General,
Shanghai, 8th February, 1917.

CHINA NOTICE

THE following Regulations made by His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and hereby declared to be urgent are published for general information.

B. ALSTON.

His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires.
Peking, 5th February, 1917.

King's Regulations made under Article 155 of "The China Order in Council 1904", and Article 13 of "The China (Amendment) Order in Council 1907."

No. 2 of 1917

Regulations as to Custodian of Enemy Property.

1. The following Regulation shall be substituted for Regulation 6 of the Trading with the Enemy (Consolidated) Regulations, 1917: Every China Company shall within one month after the commencement of these Regulations by notice in writing communicate to the officer designated by the Secretary of State to perform any of the duties of a Custodian of Enemy Property full particulars of all shares, stocks, debentures, and debenture stock, and other obligations of the company which are held by or for the benefit of an enemy.

2. These Regulations may be cited as the "Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Regulations, 1917."

B. ALSTON.

His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires.
Peking, February, 1917.

NOTIFICATION.

PASSPORTS

BRITISH subjects resident in this Consular District are requested to hand in without delay to this Consulate General for safe custody all Passports in their possession (except those in Chinese) which they do not intend to use in the immediate future. For each Passport a receipt will be given which will enable the Passport to be recovered when required for any lawful purpose.

This measure is designed to prevent the loss of Passports. Such loss may involve the person concerned in very serious trouble, especially if the above request be disregarded.

Passports must be personally handed in at the Mixed Court Assessor's Office, which is situated on the ground floor at the north end of the Consulate-General.
(Sd.) E. H. FRASER,
H.B.M. Consul-General,
H. M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 22nd January, 1917.

12486

Customs Notification

No. 868

THE Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on Monday, the 12th February, the day fixed by the Government as a Commemoration Day.

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Shanghai, 7th February, 1917.

12678

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